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[jal8-638 wly]

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ates the preservation and perpetuity of the Amer-

an Union, as the great means of securing the perma-

ent supports of Freedom and Civilization. Though

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ywhere for the UNION, the CONSTITUTION, AND THE

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ory of appropriate reading for the various mem-

rs of the family Circle. The vast amount of

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and whatever tends to Elevate and Ennoble the Character

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D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

jan7-4t-536-Mfa&Nw

NEW STEAM BAKERY.—The

undersigned have established a Steam Bakery in the

basement of their store at No. 202 Randolph street, for

the manufacture and sale of Crackers, Pilot Bread, &c.,

all of which will be found to be of superior

quality and excellence.

The machinery for doing a large business are

such as will enable us to fill all orders promptly, and

we are favorably situated for Merchants who will do

well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMPSON & COMPLETON.

S. THOMPSON. M. THOMPSON.

[jal8-639 wly] M. THOMPSON.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILD-

ERS.—Notice is hereby given that on the

day of January, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and

3 o'clock P. M. the Commissioners of Highways of the

Town of Proviso, in the County of Cook, will let to

the lowest bidder the Building of a Bridge across the

Des Plaines River, near Harlem Station, on the Chi-

cago and Galena Railroad. Said Bridge to be built

upon stone bases of C. G. PURDICK.

By order of the Commissioners of Highways of said

Town of Proviso. C. G. PURDICK.

Medicinal.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE

AND EAR INFIRMARY.—The Regular Annual Meeting

for the transaction of business will be held at the office, corner of North Clark

and North Water streets, in consultation, from 11 to 1

o'clock, on Friday, the 10th inst. Persons afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear,

EDWARD L. HOLMES, M. D.,

Consulting Surgeons, EDWIN POWELL, M. D.,

WILLIAM H. BYFORD, M. D.,

Prof. JOS. W. FREER, M. D.,

Consulting Surgeons.

Trustees—Walter L. Newberry, President; Charles

T. Dyer, Alexander H. Bailey, Treasurer; Edward

Secretary. Eyes R. McCagg, William Barry, Dan-

iel Cameron, Wm. Bross, Wm. B. Ogden, Geo.

Butler, John B. Rinzie, Philo Carpenter. jan8-4t

☞ To Consumptives.—The adver-

tiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by

very simple remedy, after having suffered several years

with a severe lung affection and that dread disease Con-

sumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers

the means of cure. To all who desire it he will

send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge),

with the directions for preparing and using the same,

which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption,

Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object in the ad-

vertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the

afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his recipe,

as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings

County, New York. oct5-ly

KNOW THYSELF!

Dr. J. H. McCANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects at a certain

stage the true condition and liability of disease, by a simple

and scientific method, without asking a single question.

Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous

Debility, Constitutional treatment, Scrofula in all

its forms, Diseases of the Skin, Liver, Kidneys, Rheu-

matism, St. Vitus Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Fe-

male Weaknesses, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Impo-

tency, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Im-

purities of the Blood, Affections of the Throat and Lungs,

cases of long standing cured in the shortest possible

time. Those laboring under the above diseases should not

take no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the

Womb, Whites, Sterility, Incipient Cancer, &c., will be

by especial treatment. Ladies requiring medical

or surgical assistance or attendance, can consult Dr. McCann,

who is a regular graduate of Medicine, and can rely upon

honor and skill. Those at a distance can be treated

by corresponding with the Doctor. All communications

are confidential. Office and Dispensary, No. 138 South

Clark street, between Madison and Monroe streets, Chi-

cago, Ill. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from

6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, from 9 to 12 A. M. Dr. McCann

may be consulted by mail or in person. Address

DR. J. H. McCANN,

Box 1356, Chicago, Ill.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue

of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit

Court of Cook County, in favor of Henry Ehman,

Plaintiff, and against John G. Adams, Defendant, and

to me directed, I, John S. Wilson, Sheriff of Cook County,

in the State of Illinois, in the County aforesaid, have

levied upon all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the fol-

lowing described property, to wit: Commencing at the

north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago,

and running thence south ninety (90) feet; thence west

ninety (90) feet; thence north ninety (90) feet; thence

east ninety (90) feet to the place of beginning, being

in all lot or block sixty one (61) in Canal Trustees'

Subdivision of fractional section fifteen (15), town

(39) in township thirty-nine (39), north of range

thirteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, and

on the 26th day of December, 1861, I will sell at public

auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north

door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on

the 26th day of January, 1862, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the above described

property, to satisfy said writ of execution.

Dated this 26th day of December, 1861.

JOHN S. WILSON, Sheriff of Cook County.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue

of a special writ of execution issued from the Circuit

Court of Cook County, in favor of Ebenezer Peck, Plaintiff, and against John Y. Scammon, Defendant, and

to me directed, I, John S. Wilson, Sheriff of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in the County aforesaid, have

levied upon all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: The west half (½) of Lot

Winchester Hall, bounded as follows, to wit: On the

day of December, 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the north door of the Court House, in the City of

Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the

right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the

above described property, to satisfy said writ of execution.

Dated this 26th day of December, 1861.

JOHN S. WILSON, Sheriff of Cook County.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue

of a writ of execution issued from the Circuit Court

of Cook County, in favor of Amelia Tyng, and against

Edward T. D. Bradley, Defendant, and to me directed,

I, A. M., on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1862,

at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chi-

cago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right,

title and interest of said defendant in and to the above

described property, to wit: Commencing at the south-

west corner of Lot eight (8) in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the

to the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the

fractional section fifteen (15) in township thirty-nine

Town thirty-nine (39) north, Range thirteen (13) east

of the Third Principal Meridian, running thence south

fifty (50) feet; thence east parallel with the north line

of said Lot to the east line of said Lot, thence north

fifty (50) feet to the north east corner of said Lot, thence

along the north end of said Lot to the place of begin-

ning, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to

satisfy said writ of execution.

Dated this 26th day of December, 1861.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

JOHN S. WILSON, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue

of a writ of execution issued from the Circuit Court

of Cook County, in favor of Ebenezer Peck, Plaintiff,

Susannah Peck, Plaintiff, and against Charles S. Hen-

derson, Defendant, and to me directed, I, John S. Wilson, Sheriff of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in the County aforesaid, have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: The south half (½) of Lot

N. Hendricks, in and to the following described property, to wit: The south half (½) of Lot

Block twelve (12), Dunsieth's Addition to Chicago, in

the home said Improvement Company, on the

152 South Peoria Street, in the City of Chicago, on

Monday, the twenty (20) day of January, A. D. 1862,

forty (40) feet of Lot six (6); in Block seven (7) in

School Section Addition to Chicago, in Section sixteen

(16) of southwest quarter (¼) of Section nineteen

(19) in Cook County, Illinois, and the north

(½) of Section twenty (20), Town thirty-nine (39) north, Range

in Cook County, Illinois, and the north

Dated the 26th day of December, 1861.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

By JOHN S. WILSON, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue

of a writ of execution and fee bill, issued from the

Superior Court of Cook County, in favor of Bruce Bar-

ber or Bruce Joy Arrington Frisbie, Guardian of

Robert Knowles, Carey Knowles, Jr., and

Herbert Bennett, defendant, and to me directed, I,

A. M., on the north door of the

Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the

sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of

said defendant in and to the following described

property, to wit: Lot two (2) in Block three (3) in

School Section Addition to the City of Chicago, in the

County of Cook and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

Dated the 26th day of December, 1861.

By JOHN S. WILSON, Deputy.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862. NUMBER 157.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
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☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent to us at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

☞ On the second page of this issue will be found an excellent letter from our correspondent in Benton Barracks, in which he ably discusses the evils of inactivity in an army constituted like our own.

☞ Yesterday, the House was occupied in the consideration of Mr. Colfax's bill for the abolition of the franking privilege. A bill for this purpose has on several occasions passed the Senate, but has never before received favorable action by the Post Office Committee of the House. It is encouraging that it now comes in reported by a nearly unanimous committee. The bill will become a law, as it should. Another needed reform is an equalization of mail rates upon printed matter, in which at present many objectionable features exist. When the country is once rid of this dead-heading in the mails, it will never return to it again.

THE HYDE PARK CASUALTY.

We publish in this issue a close and interesting summary of the testimony now in progress before the Coroner's Jury, empanneled to investigate the circumstances surrounding the fearful fate of the lamented Judge Barron. The public will peruse it with deep interest, but should carefully weigh the evidence when completed before forming an opinion on the merits of the case, which has naturally resulted in a controversy between two powerful railroad corporations. The Jury is composed of men of unusual intelligence and candor, and their verdict will be anxiously awaited.

THE CONVENTION.

Our report of yesterday's proceedings gives an assurance that moderation and fairness have thus far characterized the leaders of the Constitutional Convention, who have made the day's work happy in its augury of the future, by adopting a resolution to submit to the people the Constitution they shall frame. We chronicle these tokens as gladly as we shall unwillingly note the contrary aspect. With a spirit to seek solely the great interests of the people, and to prepare such a Constitution as the people themselves will adopt, the Convention will find their task an honorable though not an easy one.

BRUTALITY IN SHOULDER STRAPS.

Recently a private in the Army of the Potomac suffered an ignominious death for having taken the life of an officer who subjected him to the indignity of a blow. Military discipline required that the soldier's life should pay the forfeit; but should it not also rigidly check, and that, too, by stringent penalty, the growing evil of brutality of officers. The ineffable meanness of some of these unworthy wearers of shoulder straps deserves ignominious punishment. In another column we give a statement of the inhuman barbarity of Col. Hazzard, of the 37th Indiana, a graduate of West Point, and State Senator. The account penned by the Chaplain of the regiment reads like a tale of some pirate captain, and our own brave and generous Turchin rides into the sketch quite after the manner of the good deliverers of yore. Col. Geo. W. Hazzard deserves to be made an example of. He should be cashiered and disgraced, and the list of deserved punishments, thus begun, should be kept open as a warning to brutal officers of all degrees.

WAR ON PEACE PRINCIPLES.

In the debate in Congress on Wednesday Mr. Kelly, a Philadelphia member, made some sharp points on the imbecile management of this war. Said he:

We are carrying on the war on peace principles, and the most ridiculous farce is performed during the last seven months has been to carry on war *from the enemy.* This is a melancholy truth. Let us show something of the vigor of war. England does not regard international law, but she does regard power.

So long as our armies are acting merely as policemen, to prevent the escape of those (the slaves) who would dig the trenches for us, so long will foreign nations depreciate our power, and to the extent of their sympathies encourage Secession. Nothing truer has been uttered since Congress assembled. Our 600,000 soldiers doing nothing is a shameful spectacle, and is degrading us in the eyes of Europe to *the level of the Chinese.* But then slavery must be saved, and vigorous warfare, though it would crush the rebellion, might damage the "peculiar institution;" and what would the border States say—especially Kentucky? The "conservatives" among us would also be offended, and their prejudices must be placated, though the Union tumbles into ruins.

☞ Having heard that there was an excursion party being gotten up in Milwaukee for the purpose of visiting the 1st and 19th regiments, and being told that Gen. Buell had promised a seven hours' holiday, Col. Stackweather, of the 1st Wisconsin, wrote to his Commander-in-Chief, asking if such were the orders. Gen. Buell responds that he deemed it better for the public interest that no permits should be given. So the excursion to Kentucky will not come off. Nobody will complain, however, if the army will really get at work.

☞ Col. Arthur Rankin, M. P., of the Lanercost Regiment at Detroit, who resigned on the prospect of a war with England, has written a letter to the Deputy Adjutant at Quebec, offering his services to fight against his late associates. He wants to raise a thousand volunteers for that purpose. The Colonel is enthusiastically loyal, and congratulates himself warmly upon being again "under the shelter of that glorious flag which no subject of Her Majesty venerates more earnestly than he does."

☞ The Pensacola is in working order at last, and the Potomac flotilla, with its heavy ordnance, is reported as ready for action. The troops before the Capital, on the sacred soil of Virginia, are in tip-top order, thoroughly drilled, well armed, and provided with wagon trains for bringing forward supplies. On the Upper Potomac, Generals Banks and Stone have five divisions, equally well prepared for a campaign, and large launches have been sent up the canal, in case they wish to cross.

☞ There is some ground for the belief that the day of speculation in army contracts is over. Beside making an assignment, or an offer to assign a contract, *ipso facto* a forfeiture of it, the new practice of the War Department is to require that parties offering to make contracts, shall own merchant shops, and possess in money, skill and experience, the guarantee that they can punctually and completely fill their contracts. Will the buzzards take notice?

☞ In the account relative to the advance of Gen. Stevens's brigade from Port Royal, yesterday, the dispatch said they followed up the rebels to "within six miles of Charleston." It should have read, "within six miles of the Charleston *railroad.*" It is supposed our forces hold the road at Adam Run, a station twenty-three miles from Charleston and eighty-one from Savannah.

☞ A bit of dog philosophy. Too many Post Pointers *point* the wrong game. They are sharp enough in scenting out hostility to slavery, but when that divine institution comes in peril, they become setters and *barriers.*

☞ An officer that should be superseded—Inaction, Insecurity, Insurance. It is rumored at General Dissatisfaction, of the "Home Guard" would follow the first sound into retirement.

MATTERS AT MADISON.

The New Administration—Meeting of the Legislature—Gov. Harvey's Message.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., January 8th, 1862.

The Inauguration of Gov. Harvey, on Thursday last, was followed by a grand reception at the Capitol, and all passed off in excellent style. A great majority of the old clerks are retained by the new Administration, of which I give you the principal officers, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Governor—Louis P. Harvey, of Rock.
Lieutenant Governor—Edward Salomon, of Milwaukee.
Private Secretary—William H. Watson, of Dane.
State Librarian—S. C. Bean, of Dane.
Supt. of Public Property—Rufus Parks, of Waukesha.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster General—E. R. Wadsworth.
Adjutant General—Augustus Gaylord, of St. Croix.
Commissorial General—E. R. Wadsworth.
Paymaster General—Simeon Mills, of Pepe.
Surgeon General—R. R. Wolcott, of Milwaukee.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of State—James T. Lewis, of Columbia.
State Treasurer—Samuel D. Hastings, of Trempeleau.
Attorney General—James H. Howe, of Brown.
Bank Comptroller—William H. Ramsey, of Ozaukee.
State Superintendent—Josiah L. Pickard, of Grant.
State Prison Commissioner—Alex. P. Hodges, of Winnebago.

Hon. E. H. Brodhead, of Milwaukee, who has been appointed Quartermaster General in place of Treadway, is a first class railroad man. Mr. Brodhead brings to the situation great business tact, and a reputation for industry and thoroughness possessed by but few in the State. Andrew E. Elmore, the "Sage of Mukwanago," has been appointed Deputy Bank Comptroller.

Governor Randall, in a letter to the *Journal*, courts the investigation of the Legislature into all war accounts. The Legislature meets to-day. There is a lively caucus going on for Speaker. No party having a clear majority, all classes are hopeful. About 20 Democrats will probably unite upon H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee. There never was a time when a short economical session of the Legislature was so much demanded as now. There is no good reason why it should sit over ten or twelve days.

The message of Gov. Harvey will be delivered at 12 o'clock to-day. It is already in type, and a copy will be sent you in due time by telegraph. It takes strong ground in favor of thorough, earnest dealing with the rebels. It is an able production. The Supreme Court opened the regular winter term yesterday. There are some 150 cases upon the calendar.

Our Illinois Troops.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* of the 8th says the entire number of troops now in the various camps of instruction in this State, comprising infantry, cavalry and artillery, is 15,000. Most of these are organized into full regiments, and are ready to take the field as soon as they are furnished with arms. All furloughs are recalled, and all regiments directed to hold themselves in readiness for marching orders at an hour's warning.

The following are the numbers of recruits brought into the various camps in this State for the month of December:

Camp Butler (near Springfield).—Infantry, 627; Cavalry, 170; Artillery, 36—total, 833.
Camp Douglas (Chicago).—Infantry, 1,429; Cavalry, 836—total, 1679.
Paris.—Cavalry, 288.
Dixon.—Infantry, 93; Artillery, 81—total, 74.
Carrollton.—Infantry, 133.
Anderson.—Infantry, 262.
Shawneetown.—Infantry, 41.
Total Infantry, 2,361; Cavalry, 716; Artillery, 87
—In all 3,164, or four full regiments.

This statement shows the gratifying fact that Illinois is still in the van of her sister States in maintaining her devotion to the Union—and that she is still to be relied upon to meet any expectations the General Government may form of her ability and readiness to swell the armies that are upholding the Constitution and the Union.

The Damage Done to the United States Senate by General ——.

We find the following in the Cincinnati *Enquirer.* It terms it the damage done to the Union by a foolish Abolition General:

"Jeff. Davis's agents at Havana are adroitly using Generals Phelps's (Ship) Island proclamation to create a belief that the Federal Generals there, if the Federal army subjugates the rebels, Mr. Lincoln will turn his army and navy against the slave States. Davis's Charleston religion in the Island of Cuba.' At a grand public reception of the Spanish General Prim, at Havana, while *en route* for Mexico, the rebel flag was, in the presence of high officials of the Island, lovingly sandwiched in between the English Union Jack and the French Tri-color, the Stars and Stripes being left out in the cold."

It is all well enough to find fault with Gen. Phelps. We did not aim in his proclamation, but as between his and Sherman's there is not a farthing to choose. The damage done to the United States by "foolish Generals" shows a large balance against commanders who have bowed the knee to the Great Dagon of Secesia; who for fear slavery should be harmed, have not moved at all, preferring the Union should be cared for, after slavery was safe. But the sole "Abolition" exception is the only one that the Northern sympathizers with slavery care to notice.

A Traitor Sheet in Peoria.

If correctly translated, the editor of the Peoria *Democrat*, a German paper, cannot be too soon on his way to Fort Warren. Its neighbor, the *Transcript*, vouchsafes the following, taken from an article in the *Democrat* of last issue, on the late anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans:

Let this be a day of mourning; and should Providence suffer to attack New Orleans, we hope that city will be plundered by our Southern friends, that the triumphant be left nothing but the smoking ruins of palaces, factories, &c., be all burned into a smoking desert, and a burial-place for the conqueror!

The St. Louis War Claims.

To-day is the last day on which the United States Commissioners, in session at St. Louis, will receive accounts against the Government for loyal services rendered. The last week the *Republican says* there has been great alacrity among claimants. On Tuesday and Wednesday five hundred claims were filed, the average *can say*, making the whole number presented up to date *four thousand seven hundred and eighty.*

The Death of Prince Albert.

From the London papers received by the Asia, we glean further particulars in reference to the death of Prince Albert. His illness arose from his sleeping in a damp room on his recent visit to the Prince of Wales, at Cambridge, which was afterwards increased by attending a review of the Eton Volunteers when he said that he felt as if cold water had been poured down his back. The *Record*, in alluding to the last hours of the Prince, says:

"Unhappily his Royal Highness was averse to medicines, and, even after the character of the fever had been declared, he was loth to use all active remedies, and especially to his being confined to a recumbent posture. He was even known to have dressed himself about the apartments which he occupied, until Friday, when his state, which even on Monday and Tuesday had been hopeful, became nearly hopeless. His Royal Highness himself had a presentiment that the illness would be fatal from the time he heard of the nature of the fever, which was the same as that which carried off the King of Portugal; but it was not till after her Majesty's return from her drive on Friday that she was at all alarmed, and for twelve successive hours she watched over the Prince with affectionate solicitude, and without intermission.

Last year an incipient attack of the same kind had been warded off by the prompt measures resorted to by the lamented Dr. Baly, who was able to overcome the Prince's repugnance to active medicine. On the present occasion, we hear that the same repugnance was not to be overcome, and therefore that the Court Physicians cannot, at all events, be blamed for active treatment. His Royal Highness was conscious almost to the last, but occasionally wandered, and in his delirium his thoughts appeared to be occupied about the Prince of Wales.

The *Medical Times* says that as soon as unfavorable circumstances manifested themselves Sir James Clark and Dr. Jenner requested that the patient should have the benefit of additional advice, and that their own responsibility should be divided. This proposition was very unwillingly entertained by the personage most nearly interested, partly from her supboundless confidence in her advisers, and partly from fear of still further depressing the vital powers of the Prince, and increasing his despondency by alarm at indications of increasing danger. The repeated request of the physicians, however, was at length complied with; two physicians were specially selected by the royal family—Sir Henry Holland and Dr. Watson.

☞ An exposition of the finances of Austria has just been published, showing its finances to be in a most hopelessly embarrassed and crippled condition—the deficit for the last and for the current year being estimated at about $30,000,000 each, on a total income of only about five times the amount.

The Infamous Record of an Indiana Colonel and West Pointer.

HIS ARREST BY GEN. J. B. TURCHIN.

Strange Mortality in the 37th Indiana Regiment—Fifty-Seven Soldiers Prostrated—Six men of one Regiment die in a single day—Horrible condition of the Regimental Hospitals—Dr. Geo. C. Hazzard ordered out of the Camp by Col. Hazzard—The Colonel put under Arrest—Rejoicing of his Men—Reflections on the Management of his Regiment.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

[We would not publish the following letter, containing, as it does, many extraordinary statements, if it were not from a responsible man, who makes no secret of the fact that he is the writer, and that he is the Chaplain of the 37th Indiana Regiment of Volunteers. We are astonished at the report given of Col. Hazzard's conduct, as we have thought him one of the most competent Colonels in the army. He is a West Pointer, and ranks as Captain in the regular service.—Eds. Com.]

CAMP AT BACON CREEK, KY., Jan. 1, 1862.

It is more than a fortnight since I wrote you a letter, and I had almost determined not to write another—not because I don't like the editor, nor because I don't like to write, for I am affirmatively guilty on all the above points, but because I cannot get to see what I write, when it is printed. How can a man tell whether the reading world is feasting upon the brilliant scintillations of his brain, or whether they are in *that box*, unless he gets a paper? Such is my blissful ignorance touching my letter of Dec. 19th. Since my last, we have removed to Bacon Creek, the incidents of which march, especially the inhuman treatment of the sick who were left there, and those who were forced to march until they fell by the wayside, have already been made public. Two of them sleep in their graves near Nelson's Creek, the result of that day's brutality. But I must leapover the space of two weeks, which have not been without their heartaches, to relate the incidents of this memorable Sabbath day. Paradoxical as it may appear, this has been the saddest, happiest day I have yet seen since we have been in the service; sad on account of the fact that the Sabbath dawned upon three dead comrades, and about 70 ill, mostly typhoid, of Company G; William Laforge of Company H, and John Parker of Company F. This fearful casualty was followed by another more mysterious and alarming. At 8 o'clock, Washington Risinger of Company D, feeling slightly ill-disposed, went to the doctor for medicine. Returning to his quarters he took a dose of it, and in a few minutes fell over in a kind of fit and died before noon. The body was speedily buried by order of Col. Hazzard, that I need not be disinterred in the morning, for examination, by order of the Brigade Surgeon. This was the first Surgeon the Company G was unwell, but still going about the camp. He took a dose of medicine from Surgeon Hazzard's prescription, and dropped dead in a few minutes. I make no comments. Just at roll-call this evening another died, Sullivan, Company H, and fell asleep in death, making six dead men in the 37th Indiana regiment in one day. The sapping fever is to-day (Sunday) at its height—we are at least temporarily relieved from the tyrannical rule of Colonel George W. Hazzard. The circumstances of this affair are these: Yesterday the Brigade Surgeon sent an order that our sick, who were crowded into four foul hospitals, such as the camp afforded, should be removed to a large building where they might be properly cared for. This order the Colonel and Dr. Anderson refused to obey. This afternoon, Dr. Blackman, Chief Surgeon of this Division, called to see why. Col. Hazzard told him he (Blackman) had no authority to order his sick away, and after some further conversation, said he'd "be d——d if Blackman should take them away." Dr. Blackman replied that he would take them away, whereupon Hazzard replied: "Doctor, I'll put you out of this camp, d——d quick," and turning, called for a file of the guard. The guard being slow in responding, he yelled out, "Corporal of the guard, by G——d!" and turning, said to me, "Go to your quarters, under arrest." (Let me here remark that I'll say nothing about the Rev. Mr. Chaplain that has been put under arrest on Sunday for manifesting sympathy for mistreated, dying men.) "Arrest the United States army!"

After a few words more between Dr. Blackman and Anderson, Hazzard ordered the guard to take Dr. Blackman out of camp, which was accordingly done. In about fifteen minutes after Dr. Blackman disappeared, I heard a tremendous shout in camp, and looking out, saw Hazzard riding on horseback leading Hazzard's tent, taking away his sword, and announcing that until Col. Gazley arrived he (Hazzard) would command the camp. Upon Major Hall. Whew! how the boys yelled! It was the first thrill of joy many of them had felt for many long, weary months. An hour afterward, Gen. Mitchel (my heart but then said, "Oh! he is such a good man") rode into camp. Gen. Mitchel had some conversation in Hazzard's tent, when they retired. Gen. Turchin leaving an order for my release from arrest.

Of course we do not know how this matter will end. It is probable that Hazzard will be court martialled. One thing I do know, every commissioned officer in this Brigade, save he is not too sick to write his name, except three, are united in a petition for Hazzard's removal, and that petition will soon be going put under his *own heel* again. We have submitted to insult and abuse such as our neighbor, the *Transcript*, vouchsafes the following, taken from an article in the *Democrat* of last issue, on the late anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans:

Let this be a day of mourning; and should Providence suffer to attack New Orleans, we hope that city will be plundered by our Southern friends, that the triumphant be left nothing but the smoking ruins of palaces, factories, &c., be all burned into a smoking desert, and a burial-place for the conqueror!

"The night is far spent, and behold, the day dawns."

AMOS NOTHLITZ.

The House Investigations.

A good point has been carried in the House, in the adoption of Mr. Conkling's resolution of inquiry as to the disaster at Ball's Bluff. In discussing the same, on the 6th inst., Mr. Conkling said:

Suppose the revelation which may now come to light should dim the glory which now hallows the memory of the dead? Suppose it is that a reason in a great national question why this investigation should be hushed up, and in this respect falsify the maxim of history? Suppose, on the other hand, that this brigadier of the regular army, acting in the rank of a major general, commanding a division of thousands of your brave men, charged with their safety, their honor, and their lives—suppose, I say that such general is a martinet, and not a soldier, and that he is deficient in *soldiership and loyalty*—is that a reason why these soldiers, the flower of the Union Volunteers, he said that he felt as if cold water had been poured down his back. The *Record*, in alluding to the last hours of the Prince, says:

"Unhappily his Royal Highness was averse to medicines, and, even after the character of the fever had been declared, he was loth to use all active remedies, and especially to his being confined to a recumbent posture. He was even known to have dressed himself about the apartments which he occupied, until Friday, when his state, which even on Monday and Tuesday had been hopeful, became nearly hopeless. His Royal Highness himself had a presentiment that the illness would be fatal from the time he heard of the nature of the fever, which was the same as that which carried off the King of Portugal; but it was not till after her Majesty's return from her drive on Friday that she was at all alarmed, and for twelve successive hours she watched over the Prince with affectionate solicitude, and without intermission.

Last year an incipient attack of the same kind had been warded off by the prompt measures resorted to by the lamented Dr. Baly, who was able to overcome the Prince's repugnance to active medicine. On the present occasion, we hear that the same repugnance was not to be overcome, and therefore that the Court Physicians cannot, at all events, be blamed for active treatment. His Royal Highness was conscious almost to the last, but occasionally wandered, and in his delirium his thoughts appeared to be occupied about the Prince of Wales.

The *Medical Times* says that as soon as unfavorable circumstances manifested themselves Sir James Clark and Dr. Jenner requested that the patient should have the benefit of additional advice, and that their own responsibility should be divided. This proposition was very unwillingly entertained by the personage most nearly interested, partly from her supboundless confidence in her advisers, and partly from fear of still further depressing the vital powers of the Prince, and increasing his despondency by alarm at indications of increasing danger. The repeated request of the physicians, however, was at length complied with; two physicians were specially selected by the royal family—Sir Henry Holland and Dr. Watson.

☞ An exposition of the finances of Austria has just been published, showing its finances to be in a most hopelessly embarrassed and crippled condition—the deficit for the last and for the current year being estimated at about $30,000,000 each, on a total income of only about five times the amount.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Illinois State Convention —Yesterday's Proceedings.

No Limit to its Powers Within the Constitution of the U. S.

From Washington—Yesterday's Congressional Proceedings.

IRON CLAD STEAMERS FOR THE NAVY.

SINKING OF A STEAMER IN THE POTOMAC.

25,000 Troops on Their Way to Cairo from St. Louis.

A GRAND MOVEMENT NEAR AT HAND

Six Per Cent Interest on Claims Against Government.

THE INTER-CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH LINE.

Loyalty a Pre-Requisite in the Land and Survey Office.

The Indians of Upper Arkansas Still Loyal.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH ON THE TRENT QUESTION.

THE MORGAN BREED BEING PUT OVER THE TRACK.

The British Steamer Parana Arrived Safe.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN CANADA.

A Rebel Plot to Destroy an Army Hospital.

JESSE D. BRIGHT NOT TO BE EXPELLED.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1862.

A final vote on the amendment to the bill for the construction of new iron clad steamers, substituting the name of the President in place of that of the Secretary of the Navy, will depend on how the Democratic and Border State Senators vote upon it.

The steamer Telegraph, plying between Washington and the Lower Potomac, struck a hole and sunk in four fathoms of water last night, seven miles below Alexandria. Her passengers were all saved.

A Colonel direct from Hilton Head reports that rebeldeens even ten miles in the interior are abandoned, and great fight every where prevailing. He believes that with his regiment he could take Charleston.

A rumor comes through Catholic channels that a flag of truce, bearing a red cross on white ground, was recently presented to a regiment at New Orleans. It was blessed by a father of the church, who predicted that ere the close of the war it should become the national flag.

Representative Fenton introduced a bill for the payment of six per cent. interest on claims against the Government, the same to run from one month after the presentation of the claim for payment.

P. McDonoghue Collins, now here, says that the inter-continental telegraph, by way of Bhering's Straits, is rapidly progressing. Twenty-five hundred miles of line east from St. Petersburgh will be completed next spring, and fifteen hundred more in the course of the year. In the spring there will also be a beginning westward from the mouth of the Amoor river.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has decided that the oath of allegiance must be required of all persons claiming certificates of donations of land on pre-emption rights, and all taking contracts in the surveying service in any part of the United States.

The General Indian Bureau here has information that the Indians at Fort Wise, Upper Arkansas, remain loyal.

There was an atrocious and daring attempt to burn the Alexandria general Hospital to-night, in which there is 600 patients. A number of rebels in the neighborhood have been arrested on suspicion of complicity with the crime.

General Shields made a capital speech at midnight, last night, to a serenading party chiefly from the Irish Brigade. He said that he was in health, strength, hope and heart, ready for work, and it was not small. He was true to his allegiance, ready to do his whole duty, and would never turn his back on the foe. He said we had the best material in the world, in the free States for an army; but we needed discipline and generalship. The first here on the Potomac, we were fast acquiring, thanks to McClellan and the Administration. Its essential was obedience. Were he in command, he would insist on the complete obedience of the army. He believed we should conquer the reverse of Bull Run, wipe off that disgrace, and redeem American honor.

Congressman Frederick A. Conkling gives a dinner to Gen. Fremont and wife to-night; tickets being $10. Wade, Wilson, Major Doubleday, Senators Wade and Wilson, Representatives Roscoe Conkling, Thaddeus Stevens, and Corning, and Major Cavanaugh and Savage, of Fremont's staff.

Col. DeTrobiand of the New York Fifty-Fifth gave a grand French *fete* yesterday, in honor of the battle of New Orleans. The President and Gen. Shields spoke. Flags were presented.

Lieut. Col. Pegram, captured in Western Virginia, is here, seeking permission to visit

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The people of Illinois will do well to watch the operations of a body known to comprise many actual sympathizers with the rebellion, rank secessionists at heart, who would be best pleased to carry with them all Egypt into the Southern Confederacy. When members of the Constitutional Convention go so far as to ask *"in the event of recognition how shall Illinois go?"* a file of soldiers and Fort Lafayette will come in excellent play to remove the interrogators to a place favorable for calm and uninterrupted contemplation. We warn these gentlemen that they are treading on dangerous ground. As long as they keep in the course marked out for them by the people, and, irrespective of party ties, consult and act for the good of the people at large, so long they will be sustained, but any revolutionary scheme attempted, and especially in the direction of aiding the enemies of the Government, will bring swift destruction upon the authors. We have too much at stake to allow Lecomptonism in Illinois. We hope there is no reason to believe that the designs of some of the managers in the Convention will be accepted as the rule for that body. We wish we could say there is no fear of it.

ORDER NO. 3 AT CAIRO.

The most enthusiastic admirers of Order No. 3 are to be found at Cairo. A telegram to the St. Louis *Democrat* reads as follows:

[Special Dispatch to the Democrat.]

"CAIRO, Jan. 8.—Seven contrabands from Columbus arrived at Fort Holt this morning. They were at work on fortifications this side of Columbus. They enlisted seven cavalry soldiers to enter town, then seized their horses and made good their escape. *The horses were received, but the negroes were denied admittance within the lines.*"

A dispatch to the Associated Press of the same date reads as follows:

[To the Associated Press.]

"CAIRO, Jan. 8.—A deserter from Columbus, who arrived this morning, reports that Gen. Pillow resigned on Friday. Fifteen thousand troops," &c.

In the dispatch to this paper, the fact mentioned in the italicised sentence was struck out by Gen. Grant's censor or omitted by the negligence of our reporter.

We agree with the St. Louis *Democrat* that it is not easy to perceive the reason for receiving a deserter with the information he brings from the enemy's camp, and taking the escaping contrabands' horses, but shutting them out with whatever information they might be able to give.

These "contrabands" are entitled to their freedom, by the act of Congress passed last July which provides that slaves employed on rebel fortifications or in other military operations are confiscated and emancipated. These seven blacks are therefore free men. They had done the Union cause substantial service. They had unhorsed seven rebel troopers and brought the animals to our lines. They had also deprived the rebels of the assistance of seven useful laborers. They came to tender their services to the Union soldiers. The horses they brought were received, and those Union-loving blacks were denied admittance within the lines. What became of them? Were they demanded into bondage?

We call the attention of Gen. Halleck to this case, and ask him whether the Commandant at Cairo acted in accordance with order No. 3, as explained and qualified in his letter to Frank P. Blair, which was read in Congress? If the modified order has been violated in the above case, it becomes the duty of Gen. Halleck to reprove the violators and give them such plain and definite instructions as will leave them without an excuse in the future to repeat this heartless and unjust act. On the other hand, if order No. 3 operates as shown in this instance, Gen. Halleck should promptly rescind it, or refusing to do so, the President should "modify" him as he did Fremont's proclamation. We forbear commenting on the malignant pro-slavery spirit that is known to actuate many of the officers at Cairo—especially those whose blood was corrupted at West Point by the poison of the oligarchy.

SHALL TWO CHICAGO RAILWAYS DESTROY EACH OTHER—A COMPROMISE.

The improvement now of immediate and pressing importance to Chicago is the opening of a line of railway directly west to the Missouri. With no disposition to disparage or ignore the claims of any other route, it will be our object to show in this article what is the real position of the Galena Air-Line, the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri roads, the necessity of a compromise of all conflicting interests, and a concentration of the energies of our citizens and of those interested in the roads named, to complete the line to the Missouri at the earliest possible day. A mere glance at the map will show that the interests of the three roads are identical, and that they should be run as one line to the Missouri. Of the four hundred and fifty-six miles, in round numbers, from Chicago to the Missouri, two hundred and fifty-six are completed, and a combination of the capital and the energies of all the parties in interest would complete the road, at farthest, in two years. Instead of any compromise being effected between the Galena and Iowa roads, each party is holding back and charging the other with a disposition to demand an unfair, and, to themselves, ruinous arrangement. The matter stands about in this wise:

The Iowa and Nebraska and Cedar Rapids roads, having already a hundred and twenty miles of road completed west of the Mississippi, to a point more than one third of the way across the State, and judging correctly how essential the road is to the Galena, suppose they can dictate their own terms to the Galena company. If such agreement is not soon made, the Iowa roads threaten to form a connection with the Racine and Mississippi road on the north, now rapidly approaching completion, and make such running arrangements as would secure the building of the New Albany and Mendota road, on the south side of the Galena at an early day. The directors of the Nebraska road require an arrangement based on the cost of the road, while it is palpable to all men that the road is not worth anything like what it cost. They suppose that the necessities and dangers of the Galena road are such that they will submit to almost any demand that can be made upon them rather than to be ruined by the competition of a road nearly parallel on each side of their air line.

Suppose "be granted for the moment that the Iowa roads do secure other connections than the Galena, and thereby virtually ruin it, the Galena would be able in turn to utterly destroy all possible chance of dividends to the Iowa roads. A high bridge would at once be built above Fulton across the Mississippi, and a connection made with the Dubuque and Pacific road. Means would be found, not only to push the line already completed to Cedar Falls to the Missouri, but whenever opportunity offered, to extend its arms North and South in all directions. While the Cedar Rapids and Missouri could, from its western terminus, send passengers east by some other road, the Galena road in turn would send passengers west by its own connections through Iowa. A road would also be built south-west from Fulton to connect with the road west from Davenport, and in fact the Galena would soon have running arrangements with every other road in Iowa. It is plain, therefore, that the Galena and Nebraska, and Cedar Rapids and Missouri roads, have the means to render each other's stock permanently worthless. If each Board of Directors, relying upon its means of crippling the others, adheres doggedly to its own views, from eight to ten millions of property, or rather what cost that amount, must be rendered permanently valueless to its owners. And without, Chicago will have a railway on each side of the Galena Air Line, whose interest will require them to use all their energies to take trade directly by the city. Hence all our merchants have a direct personal interest in seeing this whole matter amicably adjusted.

Probably the most equitable and the safest way to settle all differences would be for each party to select a man distinguished for his integrity and experience in railway matters, the two to select a third, and let all parties bind themselves in heavy bonds to abide faithfully by the decision of the referees, whatever it might be. If they should make a slight mistake on the one side or, the other, to abide by the result would not be half so disastrous to either party as it would be to engage in the ruinous and endless competition which is sure to spring up if the matter is not settled within the next few months.

Chicago has a deep interest in the early and amicable settlement of this whole matter. It is our conviction that if properly settled, the directors of all the roads have means and influence enough to secure the completion of the line to the Missouri, unfavorable as the times confessedly are for such enterprises, within the next two years. The Cedar Rapids and Missouri road have a grant of lands from Congress to aid in its construction, which by the time the road is completed will be worth nearly if not quite enough to reimburse to the stockholders every dollar they may have spent in building it. The rich trade of the new Territory of Colorado, of the overland route to California, of the Upper Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, is the prize which Chicago and the roads named have at stake in the early completion of this important line to the Missouri.

LANE'S EXPEDITION.

If our account of the prospective expedition of Gen. Jim Lane to the Southwest, at the head of a strong column, clothed with wide discretionary power to make war in a way to hurt the enemy, has been received with incredulity in any quarter, the fact is due to the difficulty of reconciling the programme which we have set forth, with the known policy of the officers of the Administration in other quarters. Why Sherman should fight with boxing gloves, in South Carolina; why McClellan should be permitted to remain in Washington, inactive for more than five months; why the nonesense of which Kentucky has been the theatre, should be justified, all by the same authority that puts Lane in commission and marks out for him a campaign which is a model of comprehensiveness, requiring Napoleonic celerity of movement, a thorough anti-slavery policy, and an army of men animated by an idea, for its successful completion, are indeed matters of wonderment that ought to, as they do, challenge the attention of our readers. Surely the rebellion is not more atrocious and bloody in Arkansas than in South Carolina; Northern Texas does not any more deserve the visitation of red-hot war than Eastern Virginia; hence we are forced to believe that new notions and a new policy are having their influence in the Cabinet, and that this movement of Lane's is only a forerunner of earnest and uncompromising efforts against the rebellion all along the line, from Fortress Monroe to Fort Leavenworth. If our view of the case is correct, we may be assured that Mr. Seward's policy, which, we are sorry to say, has been the controlling idea of the Administration, has met a check, and that the attempt to drown out the rebellion by showers of ink, to carry hostile batteries by confident predictions, and to make peace in ninety days, by saying that peace will be made, has come to end. We shall be thankful to know that this is the case, and that the shallow Machiavelli who has essayed to accomplish by diplomacy and buttered words what must be done by the bayonet and rifled cannon, has been cnclred at last, and that common sense is about to prevail.

But, whatever the secret history of this new endeavor, the people of the Northwest may be assured that Lane's expedition, as we have foreshadowed it, is to-day, or was up to the latest of our advices by mail from Washington, the policy of the Administration; and that, unless some change should be made necessary by the events of the next thirty days, the conquering and liberating column will set out on its march.

Congressional Inquiry Denied.

Parliament inquired into the conduct of the Crimean War, and out of the investigation grew the remedy for a host of grievances. The French Assembly, in the days of the Republic, also looked into the failures of their Generals. Our army claims exemption from criticism, immunity from censure, and that all its mistakes may be covered.

The Investigating Committee, on calling on General McClellan for facts in the Ball's Bluff affair, were informed that he was too busy to look into the matter. Under the circumstances we do not like the precedent. Once established, no limit can be named where it will end. It is not simply that a vexed question may be settled, as to who is responsible for the wholesale murder at Ball's Bluff; who is to blame that our Federal troops were shot down like penned sheep; whose fault it was that there were no suitable means provided for crossing the Potomac; by whose mistake it was that Baker was sacrificed; why the movement was made at all; or when made, why recalled. It is not simply to settle these points that an investigation is needed, but to fix in the minds of all our commanders a consciousness that for all similar errors they are to be held responsible before the people.

If the Commander-in-Chief has really no time for the investigation, he could not be relieved on a better business. It is premature in advance of any glorious deed in the field to tell Congress that it has no business to inquire into such matters. What vast amount of military misconduct, incompetency, and treachery might lurk safely behind such a plea. The military power in this country has not yet become so shining, that it may put on the assumption of being absolute and irresponsible. No monarchy that calls itself constitutional, or limited, would tolerate such independence, such an attempt at irresponsible power. The logical results of allowing the army to be exempt from criticism is totally at war with the spirit of our Government. The spectre is small, but it casts a large shadow before it. The people wish an investigation of the Ball's Bluff affair, for there still remains in the army some one who is responsible for that defeat, whose place were better filled with some other officer. The mutualadmiration principle diligently cultivated at West Point may shield him, but it is not for the advantage of the people, who pay the bills, and whose servants these officers are.

Kellogoff's Position.

The Louisville *Democrat* gives a map of Zollicoffer's "*den*" in Kentucky, showing that his position has been formidably taken. Selecting the mountainous region, on both sides of the Cumberland river, at a point where its course veers from due south to due west, he has occupied the principal hills commanding all approaches by the river from both directions, as well as through the valleys of White Oak creek, on the north side, and Meadow creek on the south. Some idea may be formed of the topography of the country, when we state that the hills, although immediately upon the banks, rise to an altitude of three hundred, three hundred and fifty and four hundred feet above the level of the river. His forces, on the north side of the Cumberland, consist of six regiments, stationed on a height four hundred feet above the river, commanding the approach from both directions; and on the south side, of four regiments, commanding the valley of Meadow creek; and a digression through the hills from the south, about one mile west of Mill Spring.

Gen. Shields and Senator McDougal.

Gen. James Shields, who the lately arrived in Washington to accept the Brigadiership to which he was some time since nominated, brands as a "base lie" the statements said to have been made in Jacksonville, Ill., last fall, by Senator McDougal, who had charged him with sympathy for the Southern rebellion. To this flat denial Mr. McDougal writes to the *N. Y. Herald* that what he intended to say was that Gen. Shields, in conversation with him in the fall of 1860, approved the threatened secession of the cotton States, and thought it would be sound policy to let them go. Baring the personal difficulties that are likely to grow out of this correspondence, it will gratify the friends of both gentlemen in Illinois, where each has had a former residence, to know that Gen. Shields is not liable to the charge of treason, or of sympathy with treason, and that he will to the field, as he did in Mexico, abundantly prove his loyalty to the old flag.

Cotton Seed for the Northwest.

The discussion of the question of the introduction of Cotton culture into the Southern part of this State, or rather the revival of its culture there, has awakened wide attention among all interested, and there is an eager inquiry for seed. One thing, however, seems well established by concurrent testimony of those who are excellent authority in the matter. The scheme of looking to the islands of Beaufort will fail and give no good result. What is wanted is the green seed known as the Tennessee Upland Cotton. The Sea Island Cotton has a black seed, and nothing can be expected from its introduction here but disappointment. As to the green seed, we learn that nearly half enough seed will be furnished in Southern Illinois from last season's crop, and the remainder can be procured from the Southwestern States. A word to Jim Lane, and he will give it in special charge to some of his contrabands to send back seed enough.

The Government has acted with promptness in the appointment, recently noted, of a special agent to visit Beaufort and secure cotton and seed, but we are assured that not a pound of the seed will be wanted in the West, and if used here, will give no satisfactory result. In this matter our farmers wish to start right and under the most favorable circumstances. It would not be strange if, under the interest excited by the subject, the way was opened for frauds upon the farmers. Much ungleaned cotton will be brought from Beaufort by the Government to be cleaned at the North, and the seed may find its way into sale. Let the farmers understand that the seed wanted is a green seed, not a black one. The Agricultural Society of this State, now in session, will doubtless take some action on the matter.

Positions of Iowa Troops.

A correspondent in Iowa, who has just returned from an extended visit to the different military posts and encampments in Missouri, sends us a statement of the location of the troops from that State in Missouri. He says they are all anxious for marching orders to clear out the last remnant of secesh in the West prior to their going South towards Memphis; their health is generally good, and the boys are in fine spirits.

IOWA INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

2d, Col. Tuttle—Dr. McDowell's Buildings, St. Louis.

3d, Col. Williams—On North Missouri Railroad, guarding bridges.

4th, Col. Dodge—Rolla.

5th, Col. Worthington—Otterville and Lamine Bridge.

6th, Col. McDowell—Lamine Bridge.

7th, Col. Lauman—Benton Barracks, recruiting.

8th, Col. Steele—Sedalia.

9th, Col. Vandever—Pacific City, under marching orders.

10th, Col. Parrott—Bird's Point.

11th, Col. Hare, Jefferson City, and along line of Pacific Railroad, guarding bridges.

12th, Col. Curtis—Benton Barracks.

13th, Col. Crocker—Jefferson City.

14th, Col. Shaw—Benton Barracks.

IOWA CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

1st, Col. Warren—1st battalion, Otterville; 2d do., Jefferson City; 3d do., Benton Barracks.

2d, Col. Elliott—At Benton Barracks, under marching orders.

3d, Col. Bussey—1st battalion, Jefferson City; 2d and 3d do., Benton Barracks.

The North Missouri Bridge Burners.

The prompt and decisive action of Gen. Halleck, and the stringent order issued by him for a terror to evil doers in the line of bridge burning, has had excellent results. It is likely that the salutary effect will be enhanced by the sentence and execution of quite a number of rebel marauders arrested and convicted under this order.

The court martial for the examination of charges against various parties accused of participating in the recent criminal transactions on the North Missouri Railroad, convened at Palmyra on the 30th ult., Col. Grosebeck of the Ohio 20th, acting as President. The sessions of the court are not open to the public, nor are the witnesses allowed to listen to the testimony of each other. The number of persons now held at Palmyra, subject to the present investigation, is thirty. The majority of them are ordinary farmers, of ages ranging from sixteen to sixty. Among the lot are two captains and a lieutenant of Price's army. Divers pleas are entered by the prisoners in defense. Some deny having had any hand whatever in the robbery and diabolical proceedings. Others say that being under the orders of Gen. Price, and having been commanded to destroy the bridges, they are not responsible agents, any further than being subject to the treatment of prisoners of war. The court, we are informed, have made considerable progress in the examination of cases, and are expected to conclude the investigation in a few days, sending the finding to General Halleck for approval.

Who was the Informer?

The rumor that important news had leaked into rebel hands from complicity in high quarters at Washington, had an extraordinary effect, and sent scandal flying in every direction, and lighting upon persons entirely loyal and innocent. It is now well understood from the movements of the rebels that they were aware of the destination of Gen. Burnside's fleet. The story goes that it was talked of in the family of a high Government official, the neighbor of Adj. Gen. Thomas, and by one of the daughters of the household communicated to her lover, who is affiliated with the rebels. The destination of the Burnside expedition has been changed because of the knowledge of the rebels acquired of the point at which it was aimed. The young lady left Washington recently, and has not since returned. Her father, it is understood, will shortly leave for Europe for the benefit of his health.

Gen. Halleck's Assessment.

The statement that Gen. Halleck had receded from his assessment of $10,000 upon the rebel estates of St. Louis, has been corrected for some days. It would have been a surrender wholly uncalled for, and dishonorable. What Gen. Halleck proposed to do was simply to change the board of assessors, and have a revision of the roll—the tax having been by the old board unequally levied. He has no idea of letting off the rebels without a payment of the $10,000, and of other future sums that may be required for the support of distressed Union fugitives. The new board is composed of the following gentlemen: Col. George Theis, Col. B. G. Farrar, Charles Borg, Esq., Franklin A. Dick, Esq., and Samuel H. Gardner, Esq.

Specie Payments and Taxes.

The suspension of specie payments by the United States Government and the banks, renders it desirable that the States who require their taxes to be paid in specie shall also change their policy to suit the altered circumstances of the times. It is proposed in Iowa to allow State taxes to be paid in notes of the United States or of the State Bank. Illinois has a similar law, which it would be for the relief of tax payers to have changed. Specie is going to be scarce and at a premium, and it will be more difficult (not to say expensive) to collect taxes in coin than in the circulating medium of the people. What the people accept among themselves as the representative of a dollar the State should also accept.

Kansas Troops in the Field.

The various regiments of Kansas volunteers have undergone consolidation by Governor Robinson, and the list stands thus:

1. (Infantry) Col. George W. Deitzler.
2. (Infantry) not settled.
3. (Mixed) Col. James Montgomery.
4. (Infantry) Col. William Weer.
5. (Cavalry) Lieut.-Col. Powell Clayton.
6. (Mixed) Col. W. H. Jadson.
7. (Cavalry) Col. C. R. Jennison.
8. (Infantry) Col. Robert Wessels.
9. (Cavalry) Lieut. Col. G. A. Bassett.
10. (Cavalry) Lieut. Col. Charles S. Clarke.

☞ Immense activity prevails in the shops at Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now transporting immense quantities of freight, much of it for points in Indiana and Illinois. Among the various articles shipped for Philadelphia, are heavy guns and bombshells, manufactured in Pittsburgh. No less than five large car loads of the last named implements of war reached West Philadelphia on Wednesday, destined for the Navy Yards in Philadelphia and New York.

☞ During the year 1861 the steam railroads running out of Boston have carried seven millions five hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-one passengers, or equal to one hundred and eleven millions five hundred and eighty-two thousand one hundred and forty-nine passengers one mile each.

☞ Some of the States have appointed agents to look after the interests of the volunteers, take care of the sick and wounded, and transmit part of their pay to their families. Gov. Curtin has already appointed agents to look after the interests of Pennsylvania soldiers, and Col. Mansfield is on the Potomac on the part of Wisconsin.

☞ A portion of Col. Dickey's Seventh Illinois Cavalry has been sent up in the vicinity of Commerce, to attend to any riots which Jeff. Thompson may see fit to make. If he is not likely that he will make any, and no fears of any further obstruction to navigation need be entertained.

☞ Col. Stockton's Michigan regiment has, it is said, been ordered from the Potomac to Port Royal.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

JEFFERSON, Jan. 3, 1862.

The Convention met at ten o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Andrew of Springfield. The journal was read and corrected. Several personal explanations were made, among others one by Mr. Muhlke, of Cook, asking to have credited to his colleague, Mr. Anthony, certain speeches made the previous day.

Mr. Wentworth introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

THE STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Resolved, That the Auditor be requested to furnish this Convention with the amount and description of all the indebtedness of the State, whether funded or unfunded, and the period when the same will become due; also, the amount of taxes on the real estates and other property belonging to the State, with the last appraisal thereof; and such other information as may be necessary to enable this Convention to have a perfect knowledge of the liabilities and assets of the State, embodying a table containing the items of the year 1861, similar to that marked Statement No. 17, in his biennial report to the twenty-second General Assembly.

A variety of other immaterial resolutions were introduced and referred or laid on the table. Mr. Parpin, of Scott, introduced the following resolutions, which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed, by a vote of 40 in the affirmative. They are important and, I understand, reflect the views of a large majority of the Convention.

Resolved, That no bank or banking corporation ought to be established or exist within the State—neither ought there to be issued or put in circulation any bill or note of other States of a less denomination than ten dollars, and of all bank bills or notes of every description issued by any bank which does not at all times redeem its circulation, on demand in gold and silver.

Resolved, That the Convention could, either by an organic law or by mandatory direction to the General Assembly, to be enforced by severe penalties and punishments, to provide against the introduction into, or circulation in, this State of all bank bills or notes of other States of a less denomination than ten dollars, and of all bank bills or notes of every description issued by any bank which does not at all times redeem its circulation, on demand in gold and silver.

The speaker announced the names of the Committee on Rules, viz:

Messrs. Ficklin of Coles, French of St. Clair, Singleton of Quincy, Berry of Vermilion, and Wentworth of Cook.

Mr. Ficklin introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were read:

WHEREAS, The victory of New Orleans achieved on the eighth day of January, 1815, by the American forces under the command of Gen. Andrew Jackson over the veteran troops of Great Britain, marks an epoch in our national history which should be commemorated forever; and

WHEREAS, The undying devotion of General Jackson to his country, and his promptness to defend its honor and its fair name against all assaults, whether offered by a domestic or foreign foe, have rendered his name in the hearts of his countrymen; and

WHEREAS during his administration of the Government, of eminent Jackson, whose every act of the Union was imperiled, declared with an emphasis that gave significance to the sentiment that "the Union must and shall be preserved at all hazards;" and

WHEREAS our present complications with Great Britain render it not improbable that we may find it necessary to repeat the arguments used at New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815, therefore

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the battle of New Orleans, and feel assured that the instructions upon American rights, and the rights of man, will not be tarnished in any future conflict with that aggressive and imperious nation.

Resolved, That the preservation of the Federal Union in the spirit in which our fathers formed it is one of the highest and holiest duties of every American citizen.

Resolved, That in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans, and as a token of our high appreciation of the services rendered on that memorable occasion, this Convention stand adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Wentworth called for the yeas and nays. He desired to learn how many Jackson men there were in the house.

Mr. Thornton, of Shelby, saw a "nigger in the fence," particularly in the last clause of the preamble; there was, he thought, too much of a defiant tone toward Great Britain. He therefore asked the mover, Mr. Ficklin, to withdraw the preamble.

Mr. Ficklin objected.

Mr. Singleton moved to amend by striking out the last clause of the preamble.

Here followed a long, rambling, unparliamentary debate, and the clause was finally stricken out.

Mr. Edwards moved to amend by inserting the following in its place:

WHEREAS, Should our complications with England render it necessary to repeat the arguments used at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815, then the people of this State will be ready to respond to any call to defend the Government of the country in the same patriotic manner, and with the same heroism displayed by the volunteers and militia of the State of Louisiana on that memorable occasion, therefore

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WHEREAS during his administration of the Government, of eminent Jackson, whose every act of the Union was imperiled, declared with an emphasis that gave significance to the sentiment that "the Union must and shall be preserved at all hazards;" and

WHEREAS our present complications with Great Britain render it not improbable that we may find it necessary to repeat the arguments used at New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815

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Chicago, January 1st, 1862. ja1-k138-1m

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heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 25th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Co-Partnerships.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Louis Goodman and Simon Beneman, under the name and firm of GOODMAN & BENEMAN, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Louis Goodman will settle all accounts against and in favor of the above firm.

Chicago, January 1st, 1862. LOUIS GOODMAN, SIMON BENEMAN.

Mr. Louis Goodman will continue the business under the firm of Louis Goodman, and settle all accounts against and in favor of the above firm.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing, in this city, under the name and firm of Stryker & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES M. STRYKER, THOMAS E. BAKER, EDWARD G. DURANT.

Chicago, Jan'y 1, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of

STRYKER & CO.

as heretofore, and settle up all the business of the old firm.

JAMES M. STRYKER, THOMAS E. BAKER.

Chicago, January 1st, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The interest of Charles W. Brown ceases in our firm on and after this date. T. W. BAXTER & CO.

Chicago, August 22, 1861.

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BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 187 South Water-st., Chicago. E. K. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs Gloves and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Bags, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS,

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 339 Broadway, New York.

☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 132 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.

☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Skates.

SKATE EMPORIUM.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES.

... SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 183 Lake street.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

A Petition for Emancipation.

The following circular and petition, setting forth the necessity of emancipation, are in circulation for signatures:

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned having prepared with care and after mature deliberation the accompanying petition on the subject of "Emancipation," recommend it to the public for general adoption and circulation. Copies may be obtained from either of the subscribers. New York, December, 1861.

W. C. Bryant, H. A. Hartt, M. D., James McKaye, Wm. Goodell, Samuel R. Davis, Nathan Brown, Edgar Ketchum, Andrew Bowden, John P. Mitchell, J. S. Jenkins, Theodore Tilton, James Freeland, Charles Gould, Wm. C. Russell, William Curtis Noyes, J. W. Shannon, Oliver Johnson, J. R. Anderson, Edward Gilbert, Mansfield French, Andrew W. Morgan, James Wright, George B. Cheever, D. D., J. R. W. Sloane, Dexter Fairbanks, Samuel Wilde, Alexander Wilder.

PETITION.

To the President of the United States and to Congress:

The people of the United States represent: That they recognise as lying at the very foundation of our government, on which has been erected the fabric of our free institutions, the solemn and undying truth that by nature all men are endowed with an unalienable right to liberty.

That so far as this great truth has been in any respect departed from by any of our people, or by any course of events, the toleration of such departure has been caused by an overshadowing attachment to the Union, and by conscientious fidelity to those with whom we had voluntarily united in forming a great example of free government.

That such departure—whether willing or unwilling, whether excusable or censurable—has nevertheless given birth to a mighty power in our midst—a power which has consigned four millions of our people to slavery and arrayed six millions in rebellion against the very existence of our government; which for three-quarters of a century has disturbed the peace and harmony of the nation, and which has now armed nearly half a million of people against that Union which has been hitherto so dear to the lovers of freedom throughout the world.

That by the very act of the slave power itself, we have, all of us, been released from every obligation to tolerate any longer its existence among us.

That we are admonished—and day by day the conviction is gathering strength among us—that no harmony can be restored to the nation, no peace brought back to the people, no perpetuity secured to our Union, no permanency established for our Government, no hope elicited for the continuance of our freedom, until slavery shall be wiped out of the land utterly and for ever.

Therefore, we who now address you, as coheirs with you in the great inheritance of freedom, and as free men of America, most earnestly urge upon the President and upon Congress—

That, upon the varied events which are constantly occurring, and which will more and more occur during the momentous struggle in which we are engaged, such measures may be adopted as will ensure emancipation to all the people throughout the whole land, and thus complete the work which the Revolution began.

Domestic Dry Goods and Taxation.

[From the New York World.]

To keep the public informed of the continued advance in the price of domestics, and also give some idea of the extraordinary profits which the manufacturing establishments are making in consequence of the rebellion, the New York *World* publishes the following table of prices on the dates named. They are prices quoted for six months credit, or the usual discount for cash:

PRICES.

	Aug. 1, 1861.	Dec. 16, 1861.	Jan. 2, 1862.
Printing Cloths	5¼	8¼	9
Sprague's Prints	9	13	14
Philip Allen's Prints	8½	11	13
Dunnell's Prints	8½	13	13
American Prints	8½	12	13¼
Merrimac Prints	9½	12½	14
Cocheco Prints	9	13	14
Oxford Denims	9	13¼	17
National Jeans	11¼	20	22¼
Stark Sheetings	8¼	15	16
Hamilton Ticks	11½	20	20
Hamilton Delaines	16	18	19
Lancaster Ginghams	10	14	15
Glasgow Ginghams	9½	13	14
Ripka Nankeen	95	1.25	1.50
Colored Cambric	6¼	8	9
F. and M. Cassimere	25	35	40
Plow, Loom and Anvil	25	35	40
Waltham X Bleached Shirting	8¼	12½	13¼

As nearly all the cotton used by manufacturers was purchased when the price was about twelve cents per pound, their prosperity during the rebellion exceeds everything in their past experience. Their products, says the *World*, are therefore peculiarly the proper subject for a direct war tax of say six per cent. on the amount manufactured, and there is no doubt that the disinterested patriotism manifested by leading manufacturers will induce them to advocate this just mode of providing the money which is so essential to the national credit.

The following is a summary of the value of manufactures in the United States, as reported to Congress in 1860, taken from Executive Document No. 39, second session, 35th Congress:

General Aggregates.	Seceded States.	Loyal States.
Number of manufacturing establishments	16,506	128,025
Capital invested	$95,975,606	$333,915,391
Cost of raw material	$40,854,950	$505,128,822
Male hands employed	77,612	721,157
Female hands employed	10,774	215,062
Cost of labor per annum	$17,495,774	$222,735,414
Value of products	$79,161,659	$1,019,106,616

The Government could procure $60,000,000 at least from a six per cent. tax on the products of the loyal States, which in 1850 were over a thousand millions of dollars per annum. The advantages of this tax are simplicity and reliableness, and the ease and certainty with which it can be collected punctually when due. In these respects it is superior to taxes on real estate, which are frequently not paid for one or two years after they are imposed.

The tax of six per cent adds so little to prices of manufactured goods—only half a cent per yard, the print costing nine cents, and others in proportion—that the $60,000,000 per annum would be paid by the people equitably and satisfactorily, and without exciting those discontented and perhaps angry feelings which often result from income or other personal taxes.

The property of the loyal States, estimated in Mr. Chase's report at eleven thousand millions, ought to be taxed one per cent, which would produce $110,000,000 per annum.

The results of these measures would be beneficial to the credit and price of Government securities, and would necessarily facilitate and expedite the negotiation of loans in a regular and legitimate manner, which would be satisfactory to the nation.

Desertions from the Rebels.

A late letter from Cairo says:

There can be no doubt of a very serious disaffection among the soldiers of the Southern army. Rebels from the rebel camps, and deserters from their army, all agree in their statements that tired of inactivity, without money, clothes, or blankets, the army is becoming sadly degenerated. No less than fourteen of Jeff. Thompson's men have come into Cape Girardeau within the last day or two, and expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance. I am informed, too, that several of the St. Genevieve company, which was with Jeff., have returned, disgusted with their life for the last few months, and are desirous of becoming honest men. Letters recently received from Columbus from some of the Southern Illinois admirers of secession speak of great dissatisfaction among the Tennessee troops.

Another deserter arrived here from Hickman last night. He outflanked Columbus, and making a detour to the east, approached the Mississippi again at the mouth of Mayfield creek, six or eight miles below, succeeded in getting ferried over, and arrived at Bird's Point, as above stated, last night. He reports the rebels busily engaged in throwing up fortifications at Hickman. Several heavy guns had arrived, but had not as yet been mounted.

Rebels Stealing Clothes from the Prisoners.

The liberated Union prisoners tell a hard tale about the chivalry. It turns out that the clothing sent to our prisoners at Richmond, under flag of truce, has been stolen by the rebels and given to their soldiers. A letter from Baltimore to the Cincinnati *Gazette* states:

What is worse and more dishonorable to the Confederates than anything I have yet mentioned, is the fact, undeniable—verified by clear demonstration—that most of the clothing sent to them several weeks ago, and from time to time, by our Government, has *never reached their prison house!* The irresistible inference, therefore, is that it was stolen by the rebels and appropriated to their own use, though sent under the sacred protection of a flag of truce. It is a lasting disgrace to the proud name of Southern chivalry for all time to come. Such a thing as coffee, salt, or tea sent to them was never seen by the prisoners. They were, in a word, treated brutally, as their very appearance indicates. I conversed with over a hundred of them, and they *all tell the same story.*

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* of the 6th says:

An agent of the War Department, who had been sent to the West to ascertain what the supplies of provisions are, has returned, and reports that already more cattle and hogs have been cut up and packed than have ever been packed before in an entire season. Prices are low, and there will be numerous bidders from the West for the contract for supplying not less than four thousand, with the privilege of calling for ten thousand, head of beef cattle, which are to be delivered either at Harrisburg, Chambersburg, or York, Pennsylvania. The bids are to be opened here on the 10th inst.

☞ The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* of the 7th says the elegant national flag, presented to the State by Mr. Hopkins, of Cincinnati, was, on the 6th, unfurled to the breeze for the first time from the State flag-staff. It was intended to have some appropriate ceremonies on the occasion of its first elevation, but for some reason the design was abandoned. The flag is a most beautiful one, and so long as it floats will bring the memory of its donor to the minds of all beholders.

☞ General Floyd, during his inglorious campaign in Western Virginia, carried several reams of paper with him, which he converted into orders on the Confederate Government, and palmed off upon the people in payment for supplies! This mode of extemporising a "circulating medium" is worthy of the genius of the great pickpocket.

☞ The extremely conciliatory proclamation of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, of South Carolina, has not induced a single one of the owners of property on the islands to return and accept his protection. Constitutional literature is evidently wasted on South Carolinians.

Jeff. Thompson's Escape.

It is very unfortunate that no pursuit could be made after Thompson's band of marauders from Cape Girardeau, on the night subsequent to the attempted capture of the Alton. If a vigorous chase had been made after the doughty leader, and his drunken crew, they would certainly have been captured. It seems that the party after leaving Commerce so hastily, upon the approach of the City of Alton, the second time with her forty loaded muskets, retreated only to Benton. As this place contained something of a supply of whisky, a halt for the night was immediately decided upon, and the band here completed the bacchanalian orgies which had been put under good headway at Commerce. No pickets were put out, and no precautions of any kind taken to prevent a surprise.

One effective body of cavalry could have captured them all. But only a few days before, all of the cavalry force at the Cape had been withdrawn to St. Louis, and accordingly there was no cavalry to go after them; and so Mr. Jeff. Thompson *et al.* were allowed to complete their carousal, plunder the inhabitants of Benton and vicinity, and depart unmolested, with coats to their backs and boots to their feet, which, had they waited until they were honestly obtained, would have been long in forthcoming.

It is probable that if the rebels had succeeded in capturing the steamer, Jeff. would have attempted to run the blockade with her. In view of the great speed of this boat, it is possible he might have succeeded in getting fairly by the batteries of Fort Holt, before it was discovered that she had not headed around for Cairo. With five minutes the start she might have whistled in defiance of any of the gunboats which could have been sent after her. Upon taking possession of Commerce, the capture of a boat was not taken into consideration.

Jeff. had in all something over a hundred men, only thirty-six of whom remained, after pickets had been established around the place. Two field pieces which had been brought along were left at the top of the bluff, nearly a mile from the landing. Suddenly the boat made her appearance, and it was at once determined to capture her. There was no time to procure the artillery, but the thirty-six men were posted behind the wood, which the steamer was to take on, and nothing, probably, but the undaunted courage of Mrs. Hawkins and Eversoll, and perhaps the intoxication of the rebels, saved the boat and several valuable officers from falling into their clutches.

A Sympathizer Sold.

[Cairo Correspondence Mo. Democrat, 6th.]

A rather amusing circumstance happened at Caledonia, where Capt. Fullerton's Company is stationed. A very respectable old gentleman, holding a high office in the county, has long been suspected of secession sympathies, and it was determined to try him. A young man of the company dressed himself in citizen's clothes, went to the old man's house at night and asked for "assistance." He was gruffly told that he could get no money or anything else; but after some parleying, disclosed that he was a bearer of dispatches to the Southern Government, and that it was absolutely necessary for him to cross the river that night. He was immediately brought into the house and warmly welcomed, being treated to a good supper, with spiritual accompaniments. As there were no skiffs in the place, the old man told him the location of some logs, and gave him a rope to tie them, so as to make a raft, offering to assist him. The Confederate emissary thought that he could do the job alone, and went off with the rope, which he carried down to quarters. The next morning a file of soldiers brought the "Squire" into camp, where he was charged with secessionism. He denied the charge, whereupon he was confronted with his guest of the night before, *and the rope.* He then made a clean breast of it, and was released upon taking the oath of allegiance and promising to abstain from similar acts in future.

☞ It has been widely asserted that a tax of five cents on each telegraph message would raise a revenue of four million dollars. The fact is stated by those who know, that the gross revenue from all telegraph messages in the United States does not much exceed two million dollars.

☞ There are about 10,000 troops at Boonville, Mo., and Col. Barnes is commandant of the place.

☞ The mails between Bay City and Saginaw are now carried by men who do their traveling on skates.

Sewing Machines.

CHANDLER & FULLER'S

$30 Thirty Dollar $30

SEWING MACHINE,

Having the

NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,

Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest.

Double-Threaded Machine

Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.

☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 118 S. Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2288.

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED

"PEARL"

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE, when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & CO., 120 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH.

$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country, giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.

The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made.

We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.

Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage.

☞ On receipt of $30 we will send machine, by return of express; or, if so ordered, we will send a machine and the bill with it, so that it need not be paid for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,

Office—120 LAKE STREET, (up stairs), CHICAGO.

L. CORNELL & CO.'S

L. CORNELL & CO.'S

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES FROM $35 TO $50.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

4000 Stitches per Minute.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer, which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. ... TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.

Send or call for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 122 Lake street (up stairs). Address L. CORNELL & CO. Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of ... would ... to the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack, and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

☞ A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, &c. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bro.) No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Notice to Grocers.

INTERESTING TO

GROCERS,

HOTEL PROPRIETORS,

AND ALL OTHERS.

We are constantly getting out large quantities of

NEW HAMS,

Of choice curing, for FAMILY USE. Also,

Fine Bacon, Shoulders, Lard, Pork, etc., etc.

Choice Lard put up for families in packages of any size.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Our Prices Cannot Fail to Suit.

LELAND & MIXER,

Packing House and Store foot of South Water street, opp. Michigan Central Freight House.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having Sorghum for sale ... WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., No. 6¼ Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Sol. M. WILSON, Attorney at Law, will devote ... to the collection of Claims arising from ... SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS. Also, accounts due upon contracts with the Government. Office 63 Clark street, Chicago.

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT.

No. 46 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

48 Clark street, (Room No. 1,) Chicago, Ill.

P. O. Drawer 5773.

FRANCIS ADAMS. LEWIS H. DAVIS.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Manufacturers of TALLOW, CANDLES, AND SOAPS, And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS and GREASE. Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

F. S. MITCHELL. [de19] LOUIS ZAHM.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM GILBERT

Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c, &c.

Account Books.

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WILL NOT CORODE.

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STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT.

A Saving of $2.25 per Ton.

Until further notice, I will sell our best screened Illinois Coal at our July price, $2.25 per ton delivered, or our Nut Coal at $1.50 per ton delivered.

This Coal is pure, dry, carefully screened, and pronounced by our customers, among whom are some of the first citizens of Chicago, to be quite

Equal to the Best Erie Coal

For family use. It is mined 340 feet below the surface, and is altogether a different article from the Illinois Coal formerly sold here.

☞ Warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned. S. S. HAYES, Agt. Office and Yard, South east cor. Lasalle and North Water sts.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND,

Dealers in

Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal,

Corner Market and Washington streets.

☞ Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1862.—Emily Spencer vs. Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury and Corydon Beckwith. In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, four of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, on the third day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't's Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond, executed by William B. Green, of the County of Marshall, in the State of Illinois, to Matlack Young, of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1858, and payable in one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and secured by a mortgage deed of the following described premises, bearing even date with said bond, executed by the said Green to said Young, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Marshall County, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1858; and whereas, said bond and mortgage were duly assigned by the said Matlack Young to John Boyd.

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 25th day of January A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash the premises in said mortgage deed, situate in Marshall County aforesaid, and described as follows, to wit:—The southeast quarter [¼] of Section twenty-nine [29], in Township thirty [30], north Range one [1] west, the northeast quarter [¼] of Section thirty-two [32], Township thirteen [13] north Range eight [8] east, and the northeast quarter of the Section ..., Township thirty [30], north Range one [1] west, containing in all four hundred and eighty acres of land, be the same more or less.

JOHN BOYD, Assignee of said Mortgagee.

BAILEY & GARY, Attorneys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. Samuel Hewett vs. Lambert ... Emeline F. Hall, Edward S. Hall and The Garden City Building Association.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Edward S. Hall, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago: Notice is hereby given to the said Edward S. Hall, that the above complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, on the ... day of December, 1861, against the above named defendants, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, 1862, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Edward S. Hall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, ... on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, Compl't's Sol'rs.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS been made in the payment of a certain Judgement Note, bearing date the 15th day of November, A. D. 1856, and due and payable in one year after date, for the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) and interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, which said note was secured by a mortgage ... executed by Henry L. ... dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1856 and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book ... of Mortgages, Page ...

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1862, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash ... lot number two (2), in Block number ... in Cook County, Illinois, and also ... and ... of all ... hereinafter described ...

ELISHA BAYLEY.

CRAFTS & FAY, Attorneys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1862. ... vs. Jervis Langdon ... In Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Jervis Langdon and ... that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 20th day of December, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Philip J. Price and ... against the estate of the said ... for the sum of Four Thousand ... directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jervis Langdon ... shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago ... on the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said ... and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

BAILEY & GARY, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

WILSON'S STRAWBERRY.—... Plants ... P. O. Box 283. M. P. STANLEY.

Wholesale Houses.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of

Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS,

All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AND CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

51 & 53 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 51 & 53

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

63 - LAKE STREET - 63

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,500 bdls. SHEET IRON,
250 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
625 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
14,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
25 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
150 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
25 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Double Mauf Patent Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE

AND

METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CASH the RULE instead of the exception, we offer superior inducements to all cash dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BOTTOMS,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TINWARE,

"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET,

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.
Hon. T. B. Bryan, Stephen Clary, Esq.
Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. C. Dunlap, Esq.
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. F. G. Bertean ... permission to refer to him.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

Dr. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate ... Vul. Rubber ... Silver ...

After a successful practice of six years in this city on Eastern standard, and with ... work as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt and ... in all cases.

TERMS CASH.

Office, No. ... Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. ... West Randolph street, ... respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, ... or ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Charges moderate.

Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Slaughterers and Packers of

BEEF AND PORK.

Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport.

We are now prepared to execute with promptness and dispatch, orders for Slaughtering, Rendering, packing and curing of Cattle and Hogs, upon as favorable terms as any other houses in the trade.

Office, 77 KINZIE STREET.

Granular Fuel.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience ... trying to kindle fires ... GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets ...

Ship Building.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently Proprietor of the well-known Shipyard at Milwaukee, ... Vessel Building and Repairing ... J. M. JONES.

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.

H. WINNE & SON, Proprietors.

Commission Merchants.

SLOAN & FERRELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

16 SOUTH WATER STREET,

For the sale and storage of Flour, Pork, Grain, Butter, Eggs, Game, Poultry, and Country Produce generally ...

W. P. SLOAN. J. S. FERRELL.

PIERSON & COLLETT respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that they have commenced business at 96 South Water street, as

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS

And General Commission Agents.

Having taken great pains in the selection of their stock, invite all lovers of good Butter and Cheese to give them a call.

P. & C. pledge themselves to keep at all times on hand a good supply of the very best quality of the above goods that can be procured, and by attending to the wants of the public to merit a share of its patronage.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Gilbert, Stanard & Co., is by mutual consent dissolved, dating from the first inst.

Chicago, Jan. 4th, 1862.

C. J. GILBERT. E. O. STANARD. T. R. ...

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

MUDD & UPDIKE

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1862. J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Lasalle street, Chicago.

STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis.

C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Office No. 5 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 4507.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Valverde Bros., Jas. King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Chouteau & Co., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

223 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3687.

Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission.

WM. B. HIBBARD. JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark Streets, Chicago. Advances made on Consignments.

P. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

6¼ Clark street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6131.

☞ Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

REFER TO

Armour, Dole & Co. C. B. & Q. Elevator......Chicago.
Chapin, Wheeler & Co. ...
Henry H. Taylor, Esq. ....Freeport, Ill.
Gould & Bro. ....Chicago.
Durand Bros. & Powers ...
Bowen & Bro. ...
C. M. Henderson & Co. ...
Huntington & Wadsworth ...
C. M. Smith, Esq., I. C. R. R. ...
C. H. Allen, Esq., C. A. & St. L. R.R. ...

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago,

S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. N. HOW.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL. E. G. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

192 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

182¼ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other products. Advances made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Akin's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; E. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

ABIEL AKIN. J. M. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1818.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on Produce in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 189 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. E. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 164 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 223 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Panton Mills.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 190¼ South Water street, second door west of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Grain, &c., on Commission.

Cash advances made on Produce in store or shipped.

Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 182 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS. C. F. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 201 South Water street, ... Building, Post Office Drawer 6620, Chicago. Refer to Messrs. Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent G. & C. U. R. R. ...

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plaster, Land Plaster, &c. Office, No. 191 South Water street.

ALBERT S. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 211 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances made on consignments to ... of New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.

MURRY NELSON. [ap19] E. L. STEVENS.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

81 Wabash Avenue.

The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on THURSDAY, Jan. 2d, 1862.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January next. ... DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, December, 1861.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot ... at Joliet, Bloomington, ... Springfield, Alton and St. Louis. ... JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Fort Atkinson, Janesville, Oshkosh, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, ... Watertown, Green Bay, ... La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 9:00 A. M., through to all the above points. ... Mail Coaches for ... Night Express, 4:30 P. M. ... Trains arrive at 11:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2d, 1861, Trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows: ... Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, ... Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids and intermediate points. ... Sleeping Cars on night trains.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. W. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861..........................1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching these places several hours in advance of any other route.

On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R. at 5 A. M., reach Clyde at 6:30 A. M., making close connection with the Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching Tiffin at ... A. M.; ... Urbana at ... P. M.—connecting with the trains on the Col. & Ind. Road, ... Springfield at ... P. M., arriving in Dayton at ... and Cincinnati at ... P. M.—three hours in advance of any other route.

Passengers leaving Toledo at 4:30 P. M. make direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at ... P. M.

Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Offices in Toledo.

Baggage checked through and no charge for Sandwich.

Sleeping Car attached to all Passenger Trains.

E. B. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R.

L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVASS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING,

BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS
NETS AND SEINES

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE,

Made to any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT,

REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. O. R. HARDENBERGH.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

A. G. MOSEY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. ... houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

Post Office Box 3634.

To Contractors.

OFFICE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO, ILL., January 7th, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, from loyal citizens of the United States, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 10th of January, 1862, for furnishing ... bushels potatoes, of good quality, to be in sacks and to be delivered ... in quantities of ... the whole to be ... at the levee in this City, and delivered as ... may be required by the Commissary ... reserves the right to reject any of the bids.

Bids will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 10th of January, 1862, and bidders are requested to be present.

All proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Potatoes."

RICHARD McALLISTER, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INvited till the 15th day of January, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Government with BEEF CATTLE. The Cattle to be delivered at Harrisburg, Chambersburg, or York, Pa., as soon after the ... day of February as the Government may direct ... the Government will receive under the contract ... head ... each lot of Cattle delivered shall average at least 1,300 pounds gross weight; and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross weight.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes, and to reject any bid for any cause. ... to be furnished upon the bidder's ...

The bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

FORM OF BID:

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, at ... per hundred pounds gross weight ... the Cattle to be weighed on the scales and the weight so determined to be the weight paid for ... I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and to receive Treasury Notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 83 Lasalle Street.

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Caskets of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

Railroads.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

355 Miles Double Track,

(with Improvements)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED,

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED,

AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburg for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON,

ALSO,

Connecting at Harrisburg, via Allentown,

With three daily trains to New York.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK.

One train runs daily (435 miles),

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

☞ Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
N. W. GRAHAM & CO., Cairo, Ill.
R. F. SASS & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. & F. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
C. C. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia.
HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
N. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.
J. P. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
C. H. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York, (via Allentown), and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted ... Joliet Accommodation ... Through Trains arrive ... P. M.—Joliet Accommodation, 9:45 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

... A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays)
... P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays)
... P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the above points.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But One Change of Cars between Chicago and Philadelphia, and via Allentown, to New York.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side.

W. C. CLELAND, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will leave Chicago as follows:

New York Day Express ... A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids, at Jackson, at Toledo, ... Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

Night Express.

... P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at ... A. M. and ... P. M.

All trains connect at Toledo with trains of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad for Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, accompany all Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets, ... and at the Depot.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Sup't, Toledo, O. JOHN B. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

... A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit ... P. M., Suspension Bridge ... Albany ... New York ...

... P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at ... A. M., ... Suspension Bridge ... P. M., Albany ... New York ...

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at ... A. M., Mail Train ... P. M. Fast Express; arrive at Cincinnati at ... P. M. and ... A. M. ...

The ... P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, GREEN BAY, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

9:00 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M. and 4:15 A. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:00 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:45 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by railroad, at the Company's office, ... street, and at the Depot of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 80 Washington st., Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore; and at the Company's General Depot, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express (Sundays excepted) ... A. M. ... Night Express ... P. M. ... Aurora Accommodation ... A. M. (Sundays excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, Trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

... A. M. ... Cairo Express ... Peoria ... Burlington ... Rock Island ... Terre Haute ...

... P. M. ... Cairo ... Dunleith ... Peoria ... Keokuk ...

On Saturdays the ... P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at ... A. M. and ... P. M.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For Tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago: ... Leave Wood Lawn ...

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

... A. M., Day Express (Sundays excepted).

... P. M., Night Express ...

Sleeping Car ... and Baggage checked through ... without Change of Cars.

Railroad Connections—At Anderson ... Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, ... At Indianapolis for ... points in Central and Southern Indiana, and ... Louisville ...

Through Tickets ... at the Company's Office, No. ... Randolph street, ...

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

THE CITY.

Good News for the Soldiers' Families.—We learn that the War Fund Committee of the Board of Supervisors will be at the Supervisors' Room, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, to pay the wives of volunteers one week's allowance.

Funeral of Judge Barron.—The funeral of the late Judge Barron has been postponed to Sunday next at 2 o'clock P. M., to await the arrival of his father and other relatives who are expected in the city by Saturday night. The funeral services will take place at Trinity Church, Jackson street, Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse officiating. The remains of Judge Barron will, in the meantime lie at the residence of J. C. Shepley, No. 94 Lasalle street.

DEATH OF JUDGE BARRON.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO BAR.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the members of the Chicago Bar, convened at the Law Institute room yesterday, pursuant to previous notice, to take into consideration the recent sad death of Hon. William T. Barron; J. R. Anderson, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and John A. Bross, Esq., Secretary.

Judge J. B. Bradwell, present County Judge, and the immediate successor of Judge Barron, after speaking briefly of the excellent qualities of head and heart possessed by Judge Barron, moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their sorrow at his death.

Hon. Buckner S. Morris seconded the motion, and said that the memory of Judge Barron was endeared by a high admiration of his character. He was an intelligent, honorable and just Judge. At the last meeting of the bar he was among us. How uncertain is life—how sure is death! Yesterday he was among us, full of life and vigor; to-day he is but dust. Who is to be the next, none but the Omnipotent can know.

Paul Cornell, Esq., said he had known Judge Barron for a large share of his professional life. He was his friend and associate while State's Attorney in Norwich, Windsor county—his native State of Vermont. He possessed the entire confidence and respect of all who knew him. His personal qualities were the admiration of all—they were prompted by the noblest moral and Christian principles. He was honest and faithful in all his duties. As a friend none could speak of him but with praise. As a companion, no man was his superior. Deeply he respected him while living—sadly he spoke of his untimely death.

H. P. Smith, Esq., said he knew Judge Barron in his native State, at his admission to the bar—afterwards as State's Attorney. We all know him here. Possessing superior virtues, the highest truthfulness, those who knew him best, loved him most.

H. B. Hurd, Esq., spoke of the honesty of purpose and kindness of heart which always characterized the conduct of Judge Barron. If ever a correct and impartial Judge lived that, man was William T. Barron.

W. T. Woodbridge, Esq., said that he had attended many meetings of this kind without speaking; but there are circumstances of a peculiar and special interest connected with his bereavement. Our offices were in the same building, and I was in the habit of seeing him daily. In this daily intercourse, I had learned to regard him with feelings of the deepest respect. There were few men whose honor could be more safely relied on. I never heard it questioned. His attainments were most respectable. In the midst of life and high hopes he is suddenly cut down without a moment's warning. Death overtook him solitary and alone, and unexpected; and it hath a purpose in it—for when such a disaster comes, it preaches a sermon—wisdom,—it teaches us to prepare for the life to come. Our daily duties tend to prepare us for everything else but that. Who of us could meet it with composure? Our duty is so to live as to be fully prepared to meet the dreadful issue. "Be ye also ready, for ye know not at what an hour the Son of Man cometh."

After a few remarks by J. R. Anderson, Esq., the Chairman, and the appointment of Paul Cornell, Judge Bradwell, Judge Morris, Judge Thomas and H. P. Smith as a Committee on Resolutions, the meeting adjourned to convene at the same place at 4 p. m.

The Committee as appointed met in the afternoon and drafted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Divine Providence has permitted to be instantly taken from our midst, Hon. Wm. T. Barron, late judge of the Cook County Court, while in the vigor of health and intellect, by one of the most sudden and severe calamities. Therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the Chicago Bar has lost one of its shining ornaments, whose life was radiant with examples full of that glow of patriotism and ardent attachment to his country, and the great principles of philanthropy that he always urged with all his energy and ability.

Resolved, That as a Judge of the Cook County Court, he was one of those firm, frank, honest and truthful men who always inspired confidence in his decisions, and that in his death the community have met with an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That as a member of our profession he was one of the most exemplary in his character, high minded, honorable and upright in all his business relations, whose daily walk always portrayed that strict integrity, that noble and generous heart full of all those finer qualities, those many virtues which always endeared him to all who came within the circle of his acquaintance.

Resolved, That as a companion he was always kind, genial, and exceedingly social and pleasant, and ardently attached to his friends, ever ready to bestow upon the unfortunate.

Resolved, That we most sincerely sympathise with his parents and relatives in this truly sad calamity and unexpected bereavement. And that we will as members of the bar, attend the funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to the several courts in this city with a request that they be entered upon their records; that a copy be presented to the parents of the deceased residing in Vermont, and to the several city journals for publication.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, a motion prevailed that the bar meet in a body to attend the funeral, and the following gentlemen were appointed pall bearers:

E. C. Larned,	John Woodbridge,
H. P. Smith,	Paul Cornell,
G. W. Joy,	G. W. Thompson.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

The Mechanic Fusileer Regiment—Election of Officers.—We understand that the Mechanic Fusileer regiment, at Camp Douglas, have taken the matter in hand most vigorously, and, from present appearances, will harmonize their differences and be mustered into service. They are determined, however, not to submit to the officers who, they claim, deceived them; and with this in view, a meeting of the line officers of the regiment was held yesterday and the following election took place:

Colonel—A. C. Ducat.
Lieutenant-Colonel—John C. Long.
Major—Capt. Read.

The very best of feeling was manifested, and the whole regiment expressed the utmost satisfaction with the result.

Major Ducat is too well known in the community to need endorsement. He is eminently fitted for the position. Capt. Long is attached to the regular army, and for some time past has been detailed for camp instruction at Camp Douglas. He was one of the original Ellsworth Zouaves, and his military knowledge obtained while in that corps, thoroughly qualifies him for the post. Capt. Read will also make an excellent major. We trust that these officers will be harmoniously installed, and the regiment resume its former condition.

Card.—The lady guests of the Sherman House—united in a society for supplying our sick and suffering soldiers with necessities—desire to express their heartfelt thanks to Mr. Roberts, the generous proprietor of the Sherman House, for the gratuitous use of his elegant parlors and dining hall, for their soiree on Tuesday evening last; also to the talented artists who so freely furnished the attractive music for the concert. The ladies are happy to state that a very handsome sum was realized and they trust it will afford relief and comfort to many a sick and needy soldier.

Office Journals, for the use of lawyers, doctors, brokers, &c., manufactured by the well known firm of Francis & Loutrel, 45 Maiden Lane, New York, and a supply of Strong's Family Housekeeping Expense Book, in which a compact and correct record of daily domestic receipts and disbursements may be kept with the greatest ease. No careful housekeeper should be without one.

McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn st., have both the above for sale.

Another Magician to Come.—Prof. Anderson, the well-known magician and dealer in the mysterious, we are informed, will appear shortly in this city for the first time. Prof. A.'s reputation has preceded him and will warrant a large measure of success during his stay here.

Singing School.—Remember the Dye adult singing school to-night, and juvenile singing school and piano class to-morrow morning, at the Musical Union Academy, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets.

THE HYDE PARK CASUALTY.

PROGRESS OF THE INQUEST.

Interesting Testimony of the Witnesses.

We can hardly remember a fatality which has cast so profound a gloom over the community, as the fearful death of Judge Barron and the collision at Hyde Park, Wednesday. The sudden and terrible fate to which a well known citizen was subjected, the injuries of others equally prominent, the locality of the accident, and the shivering forebodings for the future which follow a perusal of the heart-rending details, could not but create a deep sensation and produce upon the part of the public an imperative demand that the investigation into all the circumstances surrounding the terrible catastrophe be minute and searching. Justice to the lamented dead, to the maimed sufferers to the traveling public, and to the railroad corporations themselves demand it.

We are pleased to know that these feelings are shared to the fullest extent. The Coroner is determined to allow the widest latitude in the examination of witnesses and to this end is assisted by the legal ability of the State's Attorney. The jury is composed of men of intelligence and impartiality who thoroughly scan every particle of evidence. The officers of the two roads—the Illinois Central and Michigan Central, are attending in person and furthering the wishes of the public by furnishing every means of information in the way of witnesses, maps, time tables and regulations.

As the inquest will be complete and every scintilla of evidence touching the accident will be developed, we would ask the public to reserve any judgment until the testimony is completed.

A large and deeply interested audience was in attendance yesterday, and the taking of testimony was resumed at half-past eight. The following witnesses were sworn and testified:

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES H. ATKINS.

I reside at Hyde Park; was on the Hyde Park train when the collision took place on Wednesday morning; the shock occurred a short distance north of Kenwood Station, at about a quarter to eight o'clock; I was seated in the second seat at the front end of the passenger coach, when I heard some one at the rear, shout, "look out, a train is coming into us;" then looked about and saw passengers getting out of the car; I started for the forward end of the car; Judge Barron passed out at the front of Mr. Root and behind me; we both arrived at the door at the same time; I squeezed out ahead of him and jumped off on the east side of the car; the Judge went to west side; I had just time to get away when a freight train came along from the north; soon after saw what had occurred; took hold to aid in clearing track and take care of the deceased; with Mr. Wadsworth we arranged the body of Judge Barron and accompanied it home; the curve is about ¼ or ½ mile from the location of accident. Q. Was your train in motion? A. It was. Q. Were you stopped longer than usual at Kenwood Station? A. No, sir.

To Foreman H. H. Hoaf.—Five or six persons were in the car; I saw Judge Barron on the west side of the platform; the time, quarter to eight; Kenwood is north of Hyde Park; the station below Hyde Park is Woodlawn; there is also a wooding station; I fix the time at a quarter of eight by looking at my watch immediately *after* the collision; the train could not have been more than 3 or 4 minutes behind time; had no conversation about the Cincinnati train being near; did not *see* the train coming; the impression, from what I heard heard at the moment, was that the Cincinnati train was coming at the rate of thirty miles an hour; the Hyde Park train had started because the passengers were all aboard; the Hyde Park train usually stops at Kenwood; in the middle of the day it does not stop.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES WADSWORTH, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

I live at Woodlawn, and was on the Hyde Park train at the time of the collision on Wednesday; I am in the habit of watching time closely; it is a rare thing for me not to know when the train starts; I looked at my watch which is with the conductor's, and before we had got under headway it indicated 7:27½ or 7:28; compared it with the regulator in the station and it was half a minute slow; the leaving time of the train is 7:25; we moved along to Root-wood or Woodpile Switch; just after leaving that point I noticed we had passed and were taking on wood; perhaps stopped 5 or 6 minutes; was in conversation in relation to a piece of property that Capt. Tuttle was talking of buying near the station; told him that Mr. Cornell knew about it; at Hyde Park Cornell got aboard and I talked with him and introduced him to Capt. Tuttle, and went back to my seat and was reading when we arrived at Kenwood station where Dr Kennicott and others got aboard; as I sat I read a Washington dispatch in the Tribune, I called to the doctor to decide with him a little dispute we had had, when I heard the alarm; as I got up to go to the door, I saw there were four persons in the aisle; I made a rush for the door, supposing I was nearly the last man; got out surprisingly quick; jumped off the front platform on the east side; have an indistinct recollection of the Cincinnati train in our rear, perhaps 20 feet off; also saw a train (freight) from the north; saw Judge Barron's head lying on the snow; went up to it and recognized it as his head; presently saw Dr. Kennicott and another party climb into the car through a window; found the end railing of the baggage car and some framework all tangled up, so that it was difficult to enter from the front of the baggage car; Mr. Bogue called me; I saw that he was releasing his brother, who was under the debris; the injured man was apparently sitting on the platform, and his brother raising him; Mr. Hopkins was farther in the rear, entangled in the seats; then called for boards to move the wounded on; some one got a door and I think went out of the car and went to the rear end of the Cincinnati train; found the sleeping car and obtained some mattresses, and had Mr. Hopkins on one and Mr. Bogue on the other; Judge Barron's body was lying on one corner of the platform of the baggage car, between its side and the side of the passenger car; it was in a stooping position, with feet underneath; there were no arms or head; I discovered one of his hands between the sides of the two cars, lying on top of some chips, &c.; we immediately relieved the body, and spent a good deal of time sawing and chopping in accomplishing the job; we found the other hand covered up with slivers further forward perhaps eight feet from the body; took the body in company with Messrs. Atkins and Hussey to his house.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the distance from the point of the curve to Kenwood? A. I could only give an opinion. It can be arrived at exactly by measurement; Kenwood can be plainly seen perhaps one-third to one-half the distance from Hyde Park, across the lots—not around the curve; I should think a train might be seen fully half a mile; the distance of the Hyde Park train from Kenwood, when the collision occurred, might have been 200 feet; cannot say how far our train was sent forward by the shock.

To the Foreman.—The trains generally ring their bells on passing Root wood-station; Mr. Merrifiew gives a statement that he extricated one of the hands of Judge Barron from the ceiling, tore a piece of paper from the same ceiling and wrapped it up.

Foreman—Q. Does the Hyde Park train whistle when it leaves Kenwood? A. Cannot say. Q. Do the trains stop regularly at Kenwood? A. They have done so generally for a year or more. It depends upon whether any one is to get on or off; there is a bell-rope on the passenger car, I think, but I could not swear positively that it passed over the wood cars.

To the Coroner.—The train left Hyde Park at 7:40, or thereabouts, and the collision took place two or three minutes later.

TESTIMONY OF JAS. J. MOTT.

Board at Hyde Park; was on the H P. train at the time of the late collision; went to Hyde Park depot at the usual time, and some one remarked at the moment of starting, that the train was ten or twelve minutes behind time; I looked at my watch and said that it was time; entered a car and sat in about its centre; just as the train was starting from Kenwood, Mr. Hamilton Bogue cried out to his brother, that we would be run into; he went out at the rear of the car, while most of the others went to the front; I thought the Cincinnati train would stop, and at the moment made no effort to get off; at last, in rear of the line, tried to do so; made up my mind I could not do so before the collision, and turned about and ran to the centre of the car, thinking it the safest place; the collision came as I was moving; I was knocked down and rubbish piled over me; knocked out a window and got from the train, but immediately returned and aided in relieving the injured parties; our train had just started and was under very slow motion; the shock occurred at about ten minutes to eight o'clock; my watch was with that of the engineer, or was on Tuesday; cannot approximate at the rate of speed at which the Cincinnati train was approaching ours.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH W. MERRILL.

Live at Hyde Park; was not on board the Hyde Park train at time of collision; did not see the accident; I am Station keeper at Hyde Park; the Hyde Park train, Wednesday morning, was five or six minutes behind time; I knew there would be a collision when the Cincinnati train passed our place; I came out of my house three minutes after the Hyde Park train had passed, and did not see the Cincinnati train until clearly here; had no time to signal it, and it immediately struck me that the Hyde Park train could not have been more than 12 minutes in time to evade it; I immediately got upon my car shed to see the collision; saw the smoke and steam of the Hyde Park train at Kenwood and supposed that the engineer of Cincinnati train would see it in time to stop; waited until I heard his whistle for brakes which was about opposite Messrs. Waters and Remmings' place, and I was surprised that he had not whistled sooner. I then went about my business, thinking of course the collision had been avoided. The next I saw was a red flag coming up the track. I now corroborate the testimony of the previous witnesses in regard to what occurred after reaching the scene of the accident. Mr. Wadsworth was correct as to distances. Q. Are you in the habit of judging of the rate of speed of trains and if so, at what speed was the Cincinnati train going when it passed Hyde Park station? A. Twenty or thirty miles an hour. A little faster than common, as I thought at the time. Q. Do the Illinois Central trains go faster around that curve than the Mich. Central? A. The Ill. Central goes much the slowest, it has been a subject of remark, especially in the summer. It seems to me to be dangerous to run at such speed around a short curve. On the first of October the Michigan Central passed without ringing a bell or sounding a whistle. I have some instances of the same character by Illinois Central trains.

Q. Could you see a train at Kenwood better from your shed than from the depot? I could.

To the Foreman—I am not under pay of the Illinois Central Road, and am not a paid station agent. The station house was built by the Hyde Park Company, on the Central ground. It is not a part of my duty to signal trains. I do not expect any pay for my services as station agent. My cow shed is 100 feet from the Hyde Park Depot. I could have seen the smoke from the depot.

TESTIMONY OF H. N. HIBBARD.

Reside at Hyde Park; was on the cars when the collision took place on Wednesday morning. Soon after starting from Kenwood Station, H. B. Bogue, who was sitting on the rear seat of the car, facing the rear, called to his brother, Curtis Bogue, to get out of the car. I think that was all he said. I inferred from his tone that there was trouble. I did not know what, nor did he state. I was sitting near the centre of the car; got up at once, stepped into the aisle, and looked out of the rear door; was open, saw that the Cincinnati train coming after us at what I thought so great speed that a collision would follow; started to go out, and cried at the top of my voice, "Get out of the car; a train is coming!" I got out myself, as fast as possible; when I stood on the rear platform, going out, the Cincinnati train was some 200 feet distant; I sprang from the car, went about forty feet westward from the track and turned around, and then saw that the Cincinnati train was about fifty feet—perhaps more—from our car; I watched the engine and saw it strike. The engine struck our car about 30 feet from where I got off. Our train had just started from Kenwood, and had moved perhaps from 100 to 200 feet when the collision occurred. The Cincinnati train, as I should think, was going at a rate not less than eight miles an hour when the collision took place—but of this I am not as good a judge as some others might be. I got ahead of the train at Hyde Park. In my opinion Kenwood is ¼ of a mile from Hyde Park, possibly a little more. The Hyde Park train did not stop between Hyde Park and Kenwood; we had stopped at Kenwood, I think, not more than a minute—not less than half a minute; I have been in the habit of riding over this portion of the road for a year and eight months, but for a year and six months it has ridden on it daily, sometimes two and sometimes four times a day; Kenwood has been a stopping place for the whole period; they usually stop from one-quarter of a minute to a minute; there is a road crossing between Hyde Park and Kenwood, Laurel street—it is called the center of the section; there is a warning to persons crossing at that point; it is about one-sixth to a quarter of a mile from Hyde Park station—not half a mile; the Cincinnati train usually passes Hyde Park about 10 or 15 minutes behind the Hyde Park train. No trains regularly stop there, excepting the Hyde Park train. I often see the trains from my house, as they pass, it being about 600 feet from the track. Oak street is the crossing at Hyde Park. Think it is customary for engineers to ring the bell while passing. I have probably seen more than a hundred trains pass Oak street crossing; generally the Michigan Central trains ring their bell, but not unfrequently I have seen Michigan Central trains pass that crossing without whistling and without ringing the bell; the Illinois Central trains usually ring a bell and occasionally whistle; we left Hyde Park on Wednesday not less than five nor more than ten minutes behind time.

The inquest at this point adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The inquest was continued in the afternoon by resuming the testimony of

JOHN H. COOK, CONDUCTOR OF THE CINCINNATI TRAIN.

I understand by the words "running with caution," keeping a good look out and running at such a rate of speed as to be able to control our train. Q. What is controlling a train? A. Running at such a rate that if there are obstructions we can stop. Q. In rounding a curve, where the track is not to be seen ahead, and when behind time, at what rate of speed would you approach? or, do you not feel obliged by your rules to have control of your train? A. We do not. Q. What is meant by a good lookout, then? A. It is a hard thing to answer. I think, however, it means just what it means; but unless there is a specific order on the card we run around curves as at other points. Q. Are you not requested on that time-card to keep such a look-out at all places between the M. S. & N. I. crossing and Chicago? A. Yes. At the 5th rule the is an allusion to the five-mile side track; we are to run with caution there. Q. Are you not to run around that curve behind time, so as to be able to control your train? A. No! There are points where the time is designated, but this point is not one of them; I think the words mean just what they say. Q. Is it your understanding that you should run your train under such control that you can stop it within sight of an obstruction? A. No. Q. Have you a sand box on your engine? A. I don't know; it's the engineer's and mechanics' business to know that. I know the track was icy. Q. Was a sand-box required? A. The train could have been stopped sooner with one. Q. When did you leave Michigan City? A. At 5:05, on time; we were on time, also, at the M. S. and N. I. crossing; the next station was Lake; we reached there three minutes before six, or seven minutes late; the next station we stopped at was Gibson; we were there at twenty-seven minutes past six, or twelve minutes slow; the next was Calumet station, where we let off a passenger, about forty-seven minutes behind time; the next was the M. S. and N. I. crossing, and I cannot say how far we were behind time. We made up time between Calumet and the crossing, but think not much after that; we lost our time at Gibson, laying there until we met our express east train, which was not on time.

I want to state my opinion as to what caused this collision. I think it was caused by the Hyde Park train stopping at the side track and taking in 3 car loads of wood, their having a very light engine, heavily loaded, the rail being in a heavy condition, and the locomotive not being in good working order. I say this, as after the track was cleared, they coupled on to their train and we followed them. After arriving at the car factory, they paused and left the two wrecked cars on the side track. After they had done so, their engine was not able to start the 3 cars of wood, and men had to take hold and push. Had the engine been in good order and heavy enough for the train, or that track, they would have been out of our way; as I certainly think they had time to have started after we sounded the first whistle. This is sufficient cause for a flag or signal being sent back on the track.

To the Foreman—Our train had the right to the track, because the Hyde Park train was due at the Round House, and they were between 13 and 15 minutes behind time. The train ahead should keep out of the way of those following.

A Juryman—Was it the duty of the Hyde Park train, under the circumstances, to send back a signal?

A.—I think it was.

[The evidence of Hamilton B. Bogue was here taken but simply detailed facts already published.]

JAMES BROWN RECALLED.

There was a sand-box on the engine, but I made no use of the sand. It is used to create friction on the brakes and also on the tracks. I did not use it because I thought it of no use, on this occasion. In fact it did not occur to me till afterwards. I could not tell the condition of the sand-box. It may have been useless and may not. Had it been used it would have aided in stopping the train.

TESTIMONY OF J. G. MATTISON, CONDUCTOR OF THE HYDE PARK TRAIN.

I reside in Chicago; am a conductor on the Illinois Central railroad; have been in the employ of the road six or seven years; run to Burnside every morning; our time to leave Woodlawn is 7:25; we left at 7:27 or 7:28, being being two or three minutes slow; came to the wood-yard and took on two or three cars of wood, consuming five or six minutes; came to Hyde Park then, stopped and took on passengers, and left there twenty-three minutes to eight, six minutes late; came on to Kenwood, stopped, took on some more passengers and left, and got about 250 feet from the station when the Cincinnati train ran upon us. I saw nothing of the Cincinnati train until just before they struck us; I knew the train was behind time when I left Woodlawn; we generally meet them as we go out mornings at or near Burnside; the Cincinnati train was not in sight when we left Burnside, and you can see two miles, or to Calumet; there is nothing to prevent seeing a smoke-stack from Kenwood to Hyde Park, about half a mile; I knew the Cincinnati train might be expected; I had the right to the track, as I was nearly upon time. Q.—What was your duty, on time, in reference to a train following, behind time, as regards signals? A.—If I had been broken down it would have become my duty to send out signals. Q.—Was there anything about your train different from usual? A.—No, sir; there was ice on the track, however. Q.—If you knew the Cincinnati train was behind, out of time, why did you not send out signals? A. Because I supposed half a mile sufficient space in which to stop a train. Q. What was the speed of the Cincinnati train? A. I think they were running ten or twelve miles an hour; I knew I had but time to tell those with me to get out, and to jump clear myself; did not hear the whistle. Q. What was the cause of the collision? A. I do not think there was any need of their running into us. They had time to stop. Q. How about not being able to start your wood train? A. We did start, excepting at the car works, where snow had blown in and it was hard getting in and out. It was our usual engine, and not a weak one; never had any trouble doing the work demanded of her; we generally run at 18 miles an hour, it being a slow train; my Engineer did not jump at all.

To the Foreman.—It is usual for passenger trains to draw freight now-a-days; there was a bell-rope on my train, but it did not extend over the wood-cars. The rate on time card No. 139, is: "At and from Calumet; trains going north will have the right of road, according to their number on the card, the lowest number taking precedence, and trains following on close time will keep a good look-out for preceding trains—[Note: The Hyde Park train is No. 5, and the Cincinnati is No. 3.] But, the other train being off its time, and I being on time, it was obliged to look out and run careful, and give me the track.

To Mr. Haven.—I am familiar with the rules and regulations of the Illinois Central Road. [Rule No. 80, card No. 8, extra No. 1, was read, which makes it the duty of a conductor to send back signals when unable to reach his destination on time, and when he knows a train is following.] That rule does not apply to this case, as it is not on my time card, and no man could have got around the curve with a flag in season to do any good.

TESTIMONY OF NORMAN NELLIS, ENGINEER OF THE HYDE PARK TRAIN.

Live in the city and am an engineer; I am employed by the Illinois Central road; have run the Hyde Park train two trips; run the engine for a year and a half, a year or so since; I was on the train Wednesday at the time of the collision; we left Woodlawn 27 minutes past 7, and came up to Rootwood Yard Station and took on three carloads of wood; the conductor signalled to go aboard; went to Hyde Park, where were some passengers to get on, and stopped; then the conductor again signalled me on and went to Kenwood; started from there, and then heard a whistle sound; stepped across the engine and looked back and saw the Cincinnati train approaching; stepped back again to my side of the engine to see if I could do any more towards getting out of the way; heard the second whistle for brakes; my fireman then spoke and said, "jump; they are coming into us!" I told him, "Never!" The next thing I knew I felt the crash from behind; looked back and saw the steam and smoke at the rear of our passenger car, and first noticed that the wood cars that I had were parted from the baggage car and were following me; I then discovered that they had also broken loose from me behind the tank; ran along some distance to keep away from them; then stopped and saw that the cars had stopped; backed down to the wood cars, and saw that I must have a chain to couple them to the train; think I got the chain and was coupling, when the fireman came and said some one was hurt—one man killed; then saw Mr. Matteson, my conductor, coming up to me. He said we had better go up and get the Superintendent.

To Mr. Haven.—I thought, when I looked to see whether I could do any more toward getting out of the way, that if my engine was not at full stroke I would put it down, but it was already done at starting from the station. Q. Why did you put it so? A. To start quicker. The train started heavy, I had 120 lbs of steam, more than we are allowed to carry. Can't say it was put on because the train was heavy. Q. How long did you stop at the road station? A. Only a few minutes. Can't say how long we stopped at Kenwood, but it was not long, merely long enough for the new passengers to get aboard. Q. Why did not your engine get into action immediately when starting from Kenwood? A. It is a slow engine, and no engine gets into motion immediately, but takes some time. There was nothing the matter with the locomotive. I had some difficulty in starting when coming in with the wreck. Had seven cars; there was snow and ice on the track, and the injured cars had much friction. Q. Is it the duty of your conductor, when running out of time, to send back signals? A. Had there been an obstruction it would have been; but the Hyde Park train is not a through train, and when the Cincinnati train is behind, or any other train, this clause in the time card gives the Hide Park train the right to proceed from Woodlawn to Chicago. If not, we should have to have a man with a red flag following us all the way into the city. I think general rule No. 1 is counteracted by the special No. 8, calling upon engineers to keep a good look-out from Calumet to Chicago for the Hyde Park train. Q.—What about ice on the track? A.—This had been removed by the passage of previous trains.

HAMILTON BOGUE RECALLED.

I took a seat at the rear end of the car, fronting the back door, for the very reason that I wanted to see if we were to be run over. More than once I have been upon the platform, to be ready to leave, fearing the close crowding of the Michigan Central trains. I took my seat as from habit, not with reference to the Cincinnati train being late that morning, as I did not know it was late. I generally felt in danger from the manner in which our train is crowded by other trains.

The Coroner at this juncture adjourned the inquest to nine o'clock this morning.

Arrest of Negro Gamblers.—A notorious gambling house kept by a colored man named Stephen Stamps, on Monroe street, between Wells and Clark streets, was entered by a posse of the South Side Police, last evening, and twenty-two of its inmates carried off to the Armory, including three or four women. This is the second "pull" the establishment has had within the past two months, and it is to be hoped that it may be the last.

The Second Sight Performances.—The feats in magic and mysterious Second Sight operations of Heller are drawing crowded houses nightly at Bryan Hall. The entertainment is eminently worthy of patronage, and is vastly superior to anything in this line introduced here. We advise our readers to improve the opportunity afforded this week of witnessing these mysterious and incomprehensible feats.

☞ Go to Boyd's Exchange Office when you have business with a Broker. He pays the best rate for all uncurrent money. Sells Specie and Exchange as low as any house, and gives entire satisfaction to all who patronize him. Office, No. 31 South Clark street, (adjoining the bank of G. B. Blair.) Entrance at the iron steps south end of the building. ja7-1m

AFFRAY AT THE TREMONT HOUSE.

A Major Knocks a Colonel Down.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MILITARY CIRCLES.

An affray occurred at the Tremont House last evening about seven o'clock, which at one time assumed the most portentous aspects, but fortunately, by the interference of the bystanders, resulted in little damage beyond a personal rencontre, a passage-at-arms and a knock-down. The principals in the affray, which produced a decided sensation among the peaceful grain-buyers who usually assemble in the main hall at that hour, were Col. Jo. W. Bell, of Bell's Cavalry regiment, and Major A. C. Ellithorpe, ex-Alderman, famous in investigations, at one time Lieutenant Colonel and Major in Bell's regiment, now attached to Gen. Lane's staff, and always the man who don't love Comptroller Ward.

The two met in the hall of the Tremont after supper, and met by chance, the usual way. A few words were interchanged between the Major and the Colonel, which, from the rather astounding sequence, must have been anything but gentle words. Two men often interchange words in the hall of the Tremont, and the spectacle was by no means an unusual one and did not attract particular attention. But for one man to slap another in the face is unusual, and that's where the gazelle came in.

The Colonel using some epithet rather more forcible than elegant slapped the Major in the face. The Major, his soul in arms, retorted by dealing the Colonel a blow in the face, and knocking him down. The bystanders rushed in, and peace was restored. The grain buyers resumed their transactions, quiet civilians resumed their Evening Tribune, the Major left by the north door, and the Colonel left by the west door.

The affray, as we are informed, is the result of a quarrel of some weeks' standing. Major Ellithorpe alleges that he was promised the position of Lieutenant Colonel in Bell's regiment and that having attained it, he was reduced to the position of Major to make way for a son of Col. Bell; in turn the son of Col. Bell was transformed into a Major to make way for Major Hartmann after the consolidation between the regiment and Hartmann's Dragoons, thus leaving Lieutenant Colonel Major Ellithorpe out in the wet. This is the state of the affair and the *casus belli* as he alleges. Whatever may be the truth, it is evident that bad blood has been engendered which resulted in the outbreak last evening. With the quarrel we have nothing to do, however. The cause is best known to the parties themselves, and they are the most competent to settle it. We have no desire to meddle with military quarrels farther than in this instance to suggest that the public hall of a hotel is not the proper place in which to settle them.

Notice.—The Sisters of Mercy will hold their Book Drawing in Metropolitan Hall, on the 20th of January, 1862, in consequence of a prior engagement of Bryan Hall on the 18th. A liberal patronage and full attendance is respectfully solicited.

MANAGERS.

P. Conley, J. Walsh, R. T. Blackburn, J. O'Brien, J. McCarthy, M. O'Nahm, M. Lantry, J. J. Kelly, T. Prindiville, M. Winslow, J. Prindiville, J. McDonnell, M. McGovern, J. Meaghan, J. McMullen, M. Garrety, J. Bonfield, M. Martin, Capt. R. Healy, P. J. O'Connor, Charles L. Healy, M. Goodwin, N. Crickard, J. A. Duffey, B. M'Cayhovy, T. P. Kinsella, J. McMahon, M. Trainer, M. Bonfield, M. White, W. Donelly, M. McGuire.

Tickets can be had from the managers and at Metropolitan Hall on the 20th.

☞ Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, when given to young children are dissolved in water, forming a Cough Syrup, which has a soothing effect, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h821-1y

"Tans, freckles, pimples, candid truth must say,
Are envious clouds that darken beauty's ray;
A classic face, if sallow who admires,
And at the sight of blotches, Love retires."

Ladies, to remove tans, freckles, pimples, sallowness, etc., use Laird's *Bloom of Youth*, or Liquid Pearl. It gives the skin a soft, satin-like texture, and imparts a freshness, smoothness, and transparency that can only be produced by this invaluable article. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, Druggists and Chemists, opposite the Tremont House. ja8-6t

☞ J. Insco Williams's celebrated Panorama of the Bible will be exhibited in Metropolitan Hall each evening this week; also on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. jan8-3t

☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards, and splendid Monograms, by "Yankee Card Writer at Tremont House. jy7-tf

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-1y

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, at Tipton, Iowa, by Rev. R. Crouthers, GEO. W. ASHTON to Miss CORNELIA M. CROMBY, all of this city.

DIED.

At Austerlitz, N. Y., January 2d, SARAH PERRY, wife of Rev. T. S. Browers, for more than twenty-five years a Missionary in Turkey, and daughter of Frederick Perry, Esq., of Stockbridge, Mass.

In this city, January 9th, ALFRED F. BROWN, of consumption. Aged 31 years.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from 178 Madison street, on Saturday, January 11th, at 2 o'clock.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c. &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior make of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible price table]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc27-1y

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
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EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,
(Formerly Decker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
Of every description.
se21-g63-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 125 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents. Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2301. [illegible]

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former seasons. [illegible] 120 Randolph st.—P. O. Box 1955.

NOTICE.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 8th, 1862. Contracts made with Quartermasters in the Missouri Department, and approved by me, are not transferable without my consent, and no payments will be made to any other than the original contractor. ROBERT ALLEN, Major and Chief Q. M. Missouri Dep't.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 9, 1862.

In spite of the unfavorable weather to-day the demands upon bankers have been rather more than usual. They come principally from the pork and provision trade. For the comfort of all parties, too large an amount of the means of our Chicago banks is still on deposit in New York. The supply of exchange is therefore far in excess of the demand, and currency is scarce. Some of the banks to-day paid Indiana currency on balances and checks, a thing they would not have done had they not been forced to do it, for so long as the banks of that State pay specie, Indiana will be held as reserve funds. The branches here are still buying it at 1 per cent. discount for coin, and the Bank of Montreal redeems its own bills when desired at the same figure.

The uncertainty heretofore alluded to continues to be felt in business and financial circles. The prospect that the Government will issue a hundred millions of Treasury notes, making them and the fifty millions already issued, a legal tender meets with general satisfaction, provided a tax be levied sufficient to pay the interest of the bonds into which they are convertible, beyond any possible contingency, and, provided farther, that the Government tax other bank issues, or in some way provide against the unlimited issue of bank bills, especially while the banks are in a state of suspension. Unless stringent laws to guard against such a calamity are speedily adopted, we shall, in a few months, have from five hundred to a thousand millions of paper money afloat. The prices of labor and farm products of all kinds will rise to such a figure that it will be impossible to ship our surplus to foreign countries to pay for imported goods; and hence our coin will leave us, and in a few months, or years at most, ours will be decidedly the poorest civilized nation upon the face of the earth. The financial revulsions of 1837-57 will be a mere bagatelle, compared with that which, at no distant day, is sure to overtake our people. Against such calamities Congress can and should at once provide.

New York Exchange to-day was sold freely at ¼ ₩ cent premium, and some of the banks were very glad to get ⅛ on round lots. Unless the demand should improve it must go are long, for a time at least, at a discount. For some time past the condition of the exchange market has indicated very strongly that as between the seaboard and the West the balance of trade is in our favor. Should exchange rule at a discount for any considerable time, the fact would be established to the satisfaction of all men.

Gold.—Gold is not exchanging hands here to any considerable extent. except, perhaps, at the counters of the Indiana Branches, but it is held firmly. Indeed some of the banks have recently been shipping to New York, as the price there has been 4@4½. At these figures it will pay handsomely to send it East, for the buying price is 1¼@2 ₩ cent; selling, 2½@3 ₩ cent. The disparity in prices is owing just now as much to the scarcity of currency here as to any other cause. Of course this state of things cannot last many days.

Land Warrants.—Very little is doing in Land Warrants. The following are to-day's selling rates:

160 acre Land Warrants	$100.00
120 acre Land Warrants	80.00
80 acre Land Warrants	75.00
40 acre Land Warrants	45.00

Good Illinois Banks.—The notes of the following Illinois banks are considered well secured, and bill-holders ought to sustain no loss upon them. Only three or four of them, however, are taken by the bankers at par, the remainder being subject to a discount of five or ten per cent. It is probable, however, that if an additional call is made upon them, they will all deposit the amounts required to bring them up to par:

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.
Alton Bank	$21,416
Bank of Ashland	13,666
Bank of Bloomington	50,000
Bank of Galena	14,360
Bank of Illinois	64,152
Bank of Sparta	21,568
City Bank of Ottawa	14,704
Cumberland County Bank	26,650
Edgar County Bank	11,547
Kane County Bank	2,063
Mahaive Bank	11,709
Marine Bank	13,221
McLean County Bank	11,632
Mechanics' Bank	76,993
Pamet Bank	16,784
Reapers' Bank	56,645
Union Bank	40,000
U. S. Stock Bank	22,595
Total circulation	$493,735

—*Springfield Journal.*

Lyons (Iowa) Branch Bank.—The following is the abstract of monthly statement of the assets, liabilities and condition of the Lyons City Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, for Monday, Jan. 6, 1862:

ASSETS.

Safety Fund	$ 11,931.40
Specie	40,970.96
Notes of other specie-paying banks	13,976.00
Other cash items	331.52
Due from other Banks, Exchange	14,913.19
Notes and bills discounted	41,687.37
Real Estate, "banking house and lot"	2,500.00
Personal Property, "furniture"	500.00
Iowa State Bonds	2,400.00
State of Iowa	528.36
Suspense Account	546.80
Expenses	670.56
	$139,951.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 35,000.00
Notes in circulation	61,602.00
Due to other Banks	443.65
Due to Depositors, (no int. paid on dep.)	39,960.25
Surplus (undivided profits)	2,288.65
Discount and Exchange received	1,071.45
Cash Items	55.07
	$139,951.17

R. N. Rand, Cashier. R. W. Rand, President.

Milwaukee.—The following is from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

Business in the money market continues quiet, and currency exceedingly scarce. The demand for exchange is moderate, and rates weak. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight	½@¾ prem.	1 prem.
Gold	2 ₩ cent.	3 prem.

The rates for gold are but little more than nominal, as there is scarcely any demand for it at the rates asked.

Banking Capital of the State of New York.—Gov. Morgan, in his message, says:

The banking capital of the State was, at the end of the year, $109,882,324.

New York Banks.—The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the New York Banks for the past week, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	Jan. 5, 1861.	Jan. 4, 1862.	
Discounts	$129,625,465	154,321,833	Inc. $24,696,188
Specie	24,809,475	23,953,878	Dec. 856,597
Circulation	8,698,283	8,586,186	Dec. 112,097
Gross Dep's	110,453,147	131,917,719	Inc. 21,464,572
Net do.	88,454,499	111,789,353	Inc. 23,334,854
Capital	69,890,475	69,630,605	Dec. 259,870

New York.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	81¾	81¾
Galena	66¾	66¾
Rock Island	53¾	53¾
Burlington and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern (preferred)	41¾	41¾
Michigan Southern (common)	20	20¾
Michigan Central	49	49¾
Cleveland & Toledo	36	36
Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. bonds	42¾	42¾
Missouri 6s	41¾	41¾
Virginia 6s	49¾	50

Market—First Board steady; 2d Board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

Thursday January 9, 1862—8 P. M.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	959	7684	575	71	81	314
R I R R	480	9690	1050	....	....	2200
Ill C R R	110	2450	18650	330	353	650
C B & Q R R	680	2450	2439	319	....	430
N W R R	1001	5058	....	611	....	141
A & St L R R	50	405	2450	856	250	88
Total	3260	27788	22105	2194	788	4473

	Lh'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	G. S. lbs.
G & C U R R	1050	1006	182	6910	....	8250
R I R R	1297	642	51	....	73400	....
Ill C R R	510	1205	59	1970	32300	20000
C B & Q R R	2159	258	271	6000	57720	3293
N W R R	....	345	65	120	....	400
A & St L R R	150	73	....	2220	....	3795
Total	4768	3529	661	18297	193007	37735

Owing to the condition of the country, there is still rather an unsettled feeling in commercial circles, and all parties are anxiously awaiting some movement, either by the Government or the army, which will afford relief. What is desired is—the announcement of some decisive policy, of one kind or another, on which monetary and commercial men can depend—be it one of honor or disgrace. Anything will be preferred, in a commercial point of view, to the present unintelligible dilly-dallying on the part of our rulers. It affects everything—buyers are afraid to buy, and sellers are uncertain whether to hold or take the best offer they can get. Heavy capitalists hold back and do nothing, and the markets are governed by small dealers and operators. This is true of almost every branch of our commerce.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day; but the markets were inactive. In Provisions there was an unsettled and dull feeling, which resulted in a decline of 12½c in Mess Pork—the demand for which was light. About 800 brls changed hands at $8.75@8.87½ for city packed, and $8.50@8.75 for country packed. Besides this 800 brls city packed were sold for delivery next month, seller's option, at $8.75. The demand for Mess Pork for the Canadian market is much lighter than formerly, but there is a limited speculative inquiry, which did not formerly exist. A small lot of Rumps was sold to-day at $6.00—but there is much less inquiry this season than usual. English Meats are in demand but at lower prices, and we note a sale of 125 bxs. Long Rib and 125 bxs. Long Boneless Middles at 4½c all round. Green Meats are dull, and we note sales of Hams at 3¾c, and Shoulders at 1¾c, at which figures there are free sellers. Green Sides are offered at 3¼c, with buyers at 3¼c. There is nothing doing in Bulk Meats, and the market is entirely nominal. The market for Lard is particularly dull, and prices rule a shade lower. Prime city kettle-rendered is offered at 6¾c, buyers offering 6¼c, at which we note sales of 125 pkgs country-rendered. The offerings of steam-rendered are large and it is difficult to sell. To-day 100 brls choice were sold at 6⅛c, and 100 brls country at 6⅛c, with a small lot of Head Lard at 6c.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 8,360. The market for Live Hogs was considerably firmer, and we note an advance in prices of 5c per 100 lbs, but at this advance there was less activity than yesterday, and the appreciation was more marked in heavy mess Pork Hogs. About 8,800 head changed hands, at a range of $2.25@2.40 gross—the transactions being principally at $2.35 and $2.20 for Bacon Hogs and $2.35 for heavy. At the close there were about six thousand left over unsold—buyers holding off in expectation of an easier market to-morrow. The mild weather operates very unfavorably on Dressed Hogs, particularly heavy weights, and there is a further decline of 5@10c per 100 lbs—the range being from $2.50@3.15, but few selling at over $2.75. There were no shippers in the market, and a large number of packers prefer to handle live hogs, unless there is a considerable inducement in the price.

There was rather more inquiry for Flour to-day, but the orders were generally 10@15c below the views of holders, and the market was quiet, with sales of about 1400 brls at $3.50@3.70 for fair to very good spring extras. Wheat was in better request, and prices ruled about ½c per bushel higher, with sales at 70@70½c for No. 1, and 64½@65½c for No. 2 spring—principally at 65c and 70c, the market closing steady. Corn was more inquired for, and the market was a shade firmer, with sales at 23½@23¾c for Mixed; 18½c for Rejected; and 19c for new corn in store. Oats were firm at 18c. Rye advanced ¼c per bushel—with sales at 33½@33c. Barley was quiet. There was an improved shipping demand for Highwines, and the market advanced ¾c—600 brls having changed hands at 13¾@14c. Timothy Seed is firm, with sales of prime at $1.60; but Clover is dull, with sales at $3.40@3.50. Hides are in fair demand and steady.

The market for Beef Cattle to-day was more active, but at lower prices, and the indications are that prices this week will show a decline from those of last week of 30@40c. The demand is chiefly packers'—shippers being unable to procure cars to ship.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 9.

PROVISIONS.—The market for all kinds of Product is flat. Mess Pork has declined 12½c ₩ brl—there being much less inquiry than formerly. Green Meats are dull at former quotations. English Meats are quiet, and the tendency slightly downwards. Lard is particularly dull, and sales have been made to-day at a decline of ⅛c. The transactions were as follows: 200 brls city packed Mess Pork at $8.87½; 100 brls city packed, and 100 brls country packed Mess Pork at $8.75; 500 brls city packed Mess Pork, for delivery all next month, seller's option, at $8.75; 100 brls country packed Mess Pork at $8.50; 250 brls Mess Pork at $8.50, delivered at Peoria; 54 brls Rumps at $6.00; 125 brls Long Rib and 125 brls Long Boneless Middles, at 4½c all round; 1,800 pcs Green Hams at 3¾c at the packing house; 1,750 pcs Green Shoulders at 1¾c at the packing house; 100 brls choice city steam rendered Leaf Lard at 6⅛c; 105 tcs country kettle-rendered Leaf Lard at 6⅛c; 26 tcs country country Head Lard at 6c; 100 tcs country steam-rendered Leaf Lard at 6⅛c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 3,599. The mild weather operates unfavorably, and the market is dull and drooping for all kinds, particularly heavy, and 5@10c lower. Sales were:

Hogs		averaging lbs	at
27 Hogs, averaging		320 lbs, at	$2.85
29		310	2.85
55		315	2.80
26	all over	225	2.80
82		225	2.80
7		220	2.80
300		220	2.77½
15	averaging	230	2.75
25		260	2.75
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
200		230	2.70
140		230	2.70
133	at $2.65@2.75, dividing on 200 lbs.		
450	at $2.65@2.75, dividing on 200 lbs.		
250	at $2.50@2.75, dividing on 200 lbs.		

LIVE HOGS—Received 4,768 head. There was more inquiry to-day for heavy hogs, and the market advanced 5c ₩ 100 lbs. Bacon Hogs were also in good request and a shade better; but the market at the advance was not so active—many buyers holding off in hopes of an easier feeling to-morrow. The transactions at the various yards foot up as follows:

Hogs	averaging lbs	at
873 Hogs, averaging	263 lbs at	$2.40
432	203	2.37½
1007	226	2.35
181	275	2.31¼
1750	236	2.30
229	286	2.35
420	204	2.27½
1086	214	2.25
355	221	2.20

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 661 head. The market to-day shows more life, but the demand being almost entirely confined to packers, there is no improvement in prices. Cattle which last week sold readily at $2.85@3.00, with difficulty brought $2.60 to-day, and the decline in medium grades was even more marked. There are shippers here, but in the absence of news from New York, and owing to the difficulty in procuring cars to ship East, they held off. The quality of the stock, however, is scarcely as desirable as that of last week, and this affected the market somewhat. The transactions were as follows:

Beeves	averaging lbs	at
10 Beeves, averaging	1601 lbs, at	$2.90
16	1470	2.75
16	1280	2.62
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
82	1250	net 5.00

SHEEP—The supply is very light and there is a good demand for prime at $4.00 ₩ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Received, 3,260 brls. The demand to day was more active, but buyers and sellers were 10@15c apart. The sales were:—750 brls "Chicago Mills" Spring extra at $3.78; 50 brls "Wallace" Mills at $3.70; 40 brls "Mt. Carroll" at $3.65; 100 brls "Excelsior" at $3.65; 400 brls fair extra at $3.50; 100 brls "Star" Winter super at $3.25.

WHEAT—Received, 27,788 bu. Market firmer. Sales, 6,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 70c; 1,000 bu do at 70¼c; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store, at 64¾c; 2,000 bu do at 65c; 3,000 bu do at 65¼c; 1,000 bu Rejected Spring in store, at 55c.

CORN—Received, 22,105 bu. Market firm. Sales 12,000 bu Mixed in store at 23¼c; 2,000 bu do at 23¾c; 2,600 bu Rejected in store at 18¾c; 400 bu New corn in store at 19c; 2,000 bu Ear corn on track at 20c ₩ 75 lbs.

OATS—Received, 2,194 bu. Market quiet and firm. Sales, 1,000 bu No. 1 in store at 18c.

RYE—Received, 788 bushels. Market advanced ¼c. Sales, 2,500 bu No. 1 in store at 33c; 800 bu do at 33¼c.

CLOVER SEED—100 bushels good at $3.50; 8 bags fair at $3.40.

TIMOTHY SEED—50 bags choice at $1.60.

BARLEY—Received, 4473 bu. Market quiet. Sales 1,400 bu good in bags, at 34c on track; 800 bu fair, at 30c on track.

HIGHWINES—Advanced ¾c. Sales. 400 brls city at 14c; 200 brls country at 13¾c.

TALLOW—13 bbls country tallow at 7c.

HIDES—Steady at 11@11½c for Dry Flint, and 5@5½c for Green Salted.

BUTTER—Firkin in fair request at 6½@8c; Roll dull at 6½@7c.

EGGS—Fresh, dull at 12@13c ₩ doz.

DRESSED POULTRY—Very dull; 1,000 lbs Turkeys sold at 3½c. Chickens offered at $1 ₩ doz.

BEANS—40 bu common to fair at 90@1.12½.

COOPERAGE—Still scarce. Sales of 200 Pork barrels at $1.50 100 do at $1.60.

Flour Retrospect.

The following carefully prepared table gives the wholesale average price of flour in the Philadelphia market in the month of December for 65 years past:

	Dols.		Dols.
1861	5.37	1830	5.00
1860	4.87	1829	6.50
1859	5.31	1828	5.95
1858	5.12	1827	4.87
1857	5.12	1826	4.87
1856	6.56	1825	5.12
1855	8.56	1824	5.50
1854	8.83	1823	6.95
1853	6.86	1822	6.95
1852	5.16	1821	4.50
1851	4.15	1820	6.12
1850	4.71	1819	9.00
1849	4.87	1818	9.37
1848	5.14	1817	13.00
1847	6.49	1816	8.62
1846	4.75	1815	9.75
1845	6.65	1814	10.25
1844	4.39	1813	10.50
1843	4.37	1812	11.25
1842	4.50	1811	7.50
1841	5.49	1810	6.75
1840	5.00	1809	6.75
1839	6.85	1808	7.50
1838	8.49	1807	8.25
1837	9.62	1806	11.00
1836	11.00	1805	7.50
1835	6.75	1804	6.50
1834	4.95	1803	7.25
1833	5.75	1802	11.00
1832	5.62	1801	10.00
1831	5.85	1800	9.75
1830	5.31	1799	8.50
1829	5.45	1798	11.00

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York.

Year.	Invoiced value.	Year.	Invoiced value.
1849	$44,405,571	1856	93,362,995
1850	60,112,371	1857	90,534,120
1851	62,546,759	1858	60,144,550
1852	61,654,144	1859	113,153,694
1853	89,394,811	1860	103,097,100
1854	86,842,956	1861	45,686,659
1855	64,974,082		

The value landed during the year amounts, as it will be seen, to $43,636,659; the total amount thrown on the market during the year, including some of previous importations withdrawn from warehouse, was $45,120,490. Opinions are much divided in relation to the future of this trade. It is evident that the orders from jobbers are comparatively trifling, the number of houses importing having been so largely diminished, and the regular importers have operated cautiously. We expected large consignments to be sold on foreign account, but the recent European aspect of our troubles is not favorable to such a course. We see no reason to look for a revival of the old-fashioned activity until the return of peace.

Exports of Breadstuffs from Philadelphia, During each of the last Six Years.

	Flour, brls.	C. Meal, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Total, 1861	362,558	31,673	2,064,968	313,235
Total, 1860	336,787	30,071	1,035,710	329,209
Total, 1859	172,984	44,484	54,434	60,115
Total, 1858	319,871	39,770	98,190	440,161
Total, 1857	195,697	48,373	190,460	533,596
Total, 1856	342,555	52,603	664,093	1,057,930

Philadelphia Flour Market—Jan. 7.

There is some little export demand for flour, but generally at a price below the views of holders, who are firm in their views, and the market is dull at previous quotations, the sales being mostly to supply the trade at from $5.37½@5.50 for superfine, $5.62½@5.75 for extras, $5.87½@6.25 for family, and $6.50@6.75 ₩ brl for fancy lots, as in quality, at which rates holders generally are free sellers. Rye flour is rather lower, and about 120 brls sold at $3.75 ₩ brl. Corn meal is not much inquired for, and Pennsylvania meal is offered at $3.00 ₩ brl. The receipts to-day are 3,200 brls flour, 7,122 bu wheat, 1,750 bu corn, 250 bu rye, and 4,800 bu oats.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, January 6, 1862.

The cattle market is very dull this week, and prices are fully 25c the 100 lbs lower than last quoted; the receipts and sales reaching about 1,400 head—the sales ranging from $6.00@8.50 ₩ 100 lbs. [illegible] head of hogs sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from $5.00@5.75 ₩ 100 lbs net. [illegible] at 3,000 Sheep at Union Drove Yard and reached 2.75 ₩ head, selling at from $4.75@5.25 ₩ 100 lbs net. Market brisk.

New York Cattle Market for 1861.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 8th.]

The transactions of the cattle during the past year have been marked by the influence of the circumstances of the country. The number of beef cattle slaughtered in the city has not varied materially from the aggregate of last year, while prices have averaged about 25c per cwt. higher. The army supplies have generally been furnished directly from the states in which they were produced. Doubtless these supplies taken from Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Indiana, have largely diminished the numbers which would have been sent to this market by those states; although the suspension of the usual business relations of the northwestern states with the southern have diverted less beef than pork from the lower Mississippi trade. The decline in prices this year has been mainly attributable to the inferiority of the quality of the stock sent. The drovers who have bought cattle throughout the year, as they wanted them for market, have generally made money; while those who bought early upon contracts, having considerable time to run, have not done so well. The principal army supplies have been furnished by contract at low figures, one contractor having agreed to deliver good beef at Harrisburg on the hoof at $3.90 per cwt. A considerable portion of the cattle reported from this state are in reality western cattle which have been bought by New York drovers who have pastured them a few weeks before putting them into market. The unsettled condition of Kentucky has caused large numbers of her cattle to be driven into Ohio and Indiana, and they have been marketed as belonging to those states.

A very noticeable change is apparent in the number of live hogs received at this market during the past year; our figures showing an increase of upwards of 270,000 head. This difference is attributable entirely to the change of the business relations of the Mississippi valley, caused by the war. This sad calamity having cut off the southern trade, and having been the occasion of the breaking up of the western currency system, the holders of hogs were driven to this market, as being the only one in which they could realize. The necessity which causes this change, may result in establishing New York as a most profitable market for packing pork.

Table showing the monthly receipts of all kinds of stock during the year 1861, and the total receipts for the years 1858, '59, '60 and '61:

	Beeves—New York.	Bergen.	Swine.
January	16,789	3,007	60,822
February	12,943	1,290	36,600
March	13,091	2,445	26,694
April	14,314	1,660	20,513
May	18,763	2,304	26,959
June	16,109	1,222	22,941
July	14,729	1,245	21,975
August	14,657	1,150	24,657
September	17,821	3,283	37,172
October	24,815	2,289	54,582
November	16,253	397	101,719
December	19,471	....	166,830
Total, 1861	208,927	21,009	599,589
do 1860	192,928	22,951	330,332
do 1859	168,829	27,384	399,112
do 1858	164,696	26,651	551,479

Cattle marketed at Allerton's Washington drove yards during the years 1858, '59, and '61, were received from the following States:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
New York	29,815	44,030	28,296	29,280
Illinois	52,323	34,577	62,420	50,445
Indiana	10,529	3,573	12,182	15,142
Iowa	2,495	4,110	11,893	11,597
Virginia	956	2,034	1,253	1,117
Connecticut	305	598	519	305
Massachusetts	....	19	36	....
Kansas	....	....	43	67
Wisconsin	....	30	146	150
Ohio	33,801	34,942	36,770	36,470
Kentucky	9,409	15,435	13,774	9,023
Michigan	1,473	4,032	3,049	4,298
Pennsylvania	1,450	3,317	2,786	2,109
Missouri	142	1,012	7,716	3,732
New Jersey	543	506	566	545
Texas	983	79	99	59
Maryland	....	6	....	....
Minnesota	....	45	....	....
Canada	249	3,201	2,009	1,131
Cherokee Nation	126	529	64	100

Although Illinois has furnished the army with more beef (sent direct) than any other State, she still bears the banner in this market, having increased her yearly aggregate about 17,000 head above the numbers sent by her last year, when she was far ahead of any of her competitors. Next to Illinois comes Ohio, she having kept the same relative position which she occupied in 1860, and varying but a few in the number sent; following her is the Empire State, showing a slight gain upon the last year; Indiana follows, showing an advance upon last year of about 3,000 head; then comes Iowa, ranking as No. 5 in the train.

Below we give a statement of the average weekly prices of beef for 1860 and 1861—also, statement of yearly average prices of beef and other stock:

		1860	1861.			1860	1861.
Jan.	5	8	8½	July	6	7¾	7¾
	12	8	7¾		13	8¾	7¾
	19	8	7¾		20	8¼	7¾
	26	8	7¾		27	8½	7¾
Feb.	2	8	8	Aug.	3	8½	7¾
	9	7¾	8		10	8½	7½
	16	8¾	8		17	8	7¾
	23	8	7¾		24	8	7¾
Mar.	2	8	8		31	8	7¾
	9	7¾	8	Sept.	7	8	8
	16	8¾	8		14	8	8¾
	23	8¾	8		21	8¾	8¾
	30	8¾	8		28	8¾	7¾
April	6	8¾	8	Oct.	5	8	8
	13	8¾	8		12	8	7¾
	20	8¾	8		19	7¾	7¾
	27	8¾	8		26	7¾	8
May	4	8¾	8	Nov.	2	8	6¾
	11	8	8		9	8	6¾
	18	8	8		16	8	6¾
	25	8¾	8		23	7¾	7¾
June	1	8¾	8		30	7¾	7¾
	8	8¾	8	Dec.	7	7¾	7¾
	15	8¾	8		14	7¾	7¾
	22	8¾	8		21	7¾	7¾
	29	7¾	8		28	8¾	8¾

YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES.

per lb.	per head.	per lb.	per head	per lb.
1859-60-61	1859-60-61	1859-60-61	1859-60-61	1859-60-61
8¾—7¾c	$40—$34.77	5¾—4¾c	$4—$4.54	6—5¾c

Receipts of Hogs at Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 8th.]

The receipts for the week, the season, and, comparatively, for same previous seasons have been as follows:

By Railway	29,945
By River	1,499
From Kentucky	3,910
Driven In	6,480
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newton	3,660
Total for the week	45,494
Previously reported	315,841
Total this season	361,335
Same time last season	336,031
Total up to Jan. 8, 1860	427,702
1859	393,836
1858	353,292
1857	348,839
1856	336,699
1855	228,798
1854	327,438
1853	335,721

New York Hide Market—Jan. 7.

Hides—There is a good demand for dry and dry salted hides, with an upward tendency in prices. We quote from the circular of Weisel & Weizemeyer: Sales for actual consumption, &c. the past week amount to 50,250 hides, as follows: 5,800 Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lb, part 24@25½c, 6 months, usual selection; 1,400 Monte Video, 20@21 lb, 23@23½c, 6 mos, usual selection; 1,500 Rio Grande, on private terms; 10,500 California, to arrive, 23 lb, 22c, 6 mos, usual selection; 17,000 Orinoco, 20@21 lb, 20c, 6 mos, usual selection; 10 Porto Cabello, 22 lb, 18½@18½c, 6 mos, rej bad hides; 2,780 Pernambuco, 20 lb, 14c, 6 mos, usual selection; 2,300 Chile, hung dried, 20 lb, 18c, 6 mos, usual selection; 250 Aspinwall, 18 lb, 18c, 6 mos, rej. bad hides; 1,500 Vera Cruz, 19 lb, 18½c, 6 mos, rej. bad hides; 2,800 wet salted Rio Grande, 50 lb, 10c, 6 mos, usual selection; 1,600 Washington slaughter, 75 lb, 7¼c, cash, rej. bad hides; 2,800 Western slaughter, 50@70 lb, 6½@6¾c, cash, rej. bad hides; 4,100 city slaughter, 75 lb, 6¾@6¾c, cash, rej. bad hides. Stock in importers and speculators' hands: 255,800 dry hides, 24,800 wet salted hides, 1,800 horse hides, and 1,100 bales East India Hides.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF HIDES AT NEW YORK FOR THE YEARS 1860 AND 1861.

	1860.	1861.
Foreign hides, No	1,060,182	658,623
Foreign hides, bales	2,379	2,650
Domestic hides, No	663,225	432,231

Boston—Receipts for 1861 amounted to 290,697 and 3,798 bales.

Receipts for 1860 amounted to 453,087 and 4,068 bales.

Salem—Receipts for 1861 amounted to 129,156.

Receipts for 1860 amounted to 253,430.

Philadelphia—Receipts for 1861 amounted to 68,179 and 272 bales.

Receipts for 1860 amounted to 97,443 and 85 bales.

The Next Grain Crop of the United States.

[From the N. Y. Mercantile Gazette.]

"Wherever the eye rests there is the din of preparation for war. All over the vast continent molds are running lead and iron, forges are blazing, hammers clanging on anvils, the plowshare taking the shape of the sword."—*Russell's Letter.*

The above extract presents in graphic terms a fact of great importance in its bearing not only upon that portion of our country to which it is specially applicable, but to ourselves, and to agriculturalists and consumers everywhere. The export of breadstuffs from the United States during the year ending June 30th, 1861, including corn, was not far from fifty-five million bushels. For the current fiscal year it may be greater, for although the crop just harvested is probably somewhat deficient as compared with that of the previous year, yet a large amount of the last year's crop remained over, and will figure in the aggregates of this. What will be the effect of the war now raging upon the agricultural interests of the nation, can only be surmised. That it will be important, admits of little doubt. The withdrawal of so large a force of the hardy laboring-men of our country from the farm and other pursuits of industry, cannot fail to be seriously felt in the various departments which they have abandoned. Should the war be prolonged through the ensuing year, or even until the season of planting is over, the ruling of an advanced price for grain appears inevitable.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]

The sales of mess pork during the week add up 7,000 brls at $9.12½@9.40, the prevailing rates being $9.25@9.37; but this demand fell off at the close, under the advices from New York, where it has declined to $12.25, and the impossibility of making shipments there. The sales of lard for the week 5,000 tierces and brls, at 6⅛c for tierce and 6¾c for brl. In the first part of the week it was held pretty generally ¼c above these rates, but toward the close it was more freely offered at the quotations, and good country rendered was offered at 6—c. Head and gut is selling at 6c, though a choice lot of gut sold at 6⅛c on Monday. Brown grease may be quoted at 4⅛@4¾c; yellow at 5@5⅛c; and white at 5½@5¾c.

The sales of bulk sides add up 1,560,000 lbs at 3¼@4⅛c, chiefly 4c, the market closing at 4c, with less demand. Shoulders and hams in bulk have been offered quite freely at 2¼@2¾c for the one and 3¾c for the other, but met with little or no demand. A fair demand existed for green meats until yesterday at 2⅛c for shoulders; 3⅛c for hams, and 3¼@3¾c for sides, but the market became dull yesterday and hams would not bring over 3⅛@3¼c, and sides 3¼@3⅛c. The feeling in the market last evening for all articles was decidedly heavy, and the tendency of prices downward.

[From the Rockford Democrat, 7th.]

Pork.—Dressed pork, a tip-top article, is selling upon the streets at figures ranging from $2.25 to $2.75 per 100 cwt. Last year at this time it was selling at $5@6. It makes the farmers look blue, as well it may.

[From the Cin. Gazette, 9th.]

Hogs declined 10c, with sales at $2.15@2.30, closing with a downward tendency. Receipts, 6,000. Mess pork dull, at $9 for country and $9.25 for city. Green meats declined to 2⅛c for shoulders, and 3⅛@3¼c for sides. No sales of bulk meats; the market favors buyers. Lard, though in good demand, was a shade easier; prime barrel and tierce sold at 6⅛c for city and 6¼c for country. The trade, throughout, had a despondent tone. The heavy receipts of hogs at Chicago; the decline in prices of both hogs and provisions there; the indications of a large number of hogs in the country to arrive, and the unfavorable advices from the East, combined to render buyers offish and decidedly cautious.

Ocean Freights at New York—Jan. 7.—The offerings are rather limited, and rates tend downward somewhat. To Liverpool the engagements are 5,000 bu wheat, to complete cargoes, at 8¼d in bulk; 2,700 brls flour at 2s 6d@2s 9d, mostly at the latter rate; 100 tcs beef at 5s, 150 do pork at 4s; 75 hhds tallow at 20s; 600 bags clover seed at 50s; 150 pkgs lard at 37s 6d, per steamer; 200 tcs beef at 3s; and per steamer, 300 pkgs bacon and lard at 30s. To London: 150 tcs lard at 26s 6d, 300 do do at 40s, 9 neutral vessel, and 400 brls beef at 5s. To Glasgow: 2,500 brls flour at 2s. To Havre: 1,500 brls flour at 70d. The charters are, a neutral brig to Cork and a port in the United Kingdom, with 15,000 bu at 12¼c ₩ 60 lbs in bulk; another neutral brig to Londonderry, with 15,000 bu of wheat at 11d ₩ 60 lbs in bulk.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Jan. 9, 1862.

Cotton—The market continues moderate, at 36c for middling uplands.

Flour—Opened quiet and closed more steady, with moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 16,800 brls, at $5.50@5.65 for super state; $5.70@5.80 for extra state; $5.50@5.65 for super western; $5.70@6.00 for common to medium extra western; $5.95@6.00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.05@6.75 for trade brands. Canadian flour steady, with sales of 850 brls at $5.50@5.55 for super; $5.75@6.25 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady, with small sales at previous quotations. Corn meal in moderate request. Sales 200 brls Brandywine at $3.25.

Whisky—Unsettled, very much excited and higher. Sales 700 brls, at 24@25c—closing with some holders refusing to sell below 25@26c.

Grain—Wheat very quiet, and shippers insist upon a material decline, while holders, with only a light supply offering, are not disposed to realize except at very full prices. Sales 20,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.38, and 4,000 bu white western at $1.45. Rye firm. Sales 6,500 bu at 82@83c. Barley quiet and steady, with sales of 7,500 bu extra choice winter at 84c. Corn—market opened firm and closed a shade easier with a moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 74,000 bu at 65@66c for western mixed in store, and 66½@67c delivered; 65c for new southern yellow; 66c for old weevil eaten. Oats in moderate request and at a shade easier prices. Sales at 41@43c for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

Provisions—Pork steady and unchanged. Sales 1075 brls at $11.75@12.25 for mess, $12.50 for city cut prime mess, $9.00@9.50 for prime, the latter an extreme price. Beef firm but market quiet. Sales 200 brls at $4.00@4.50 for country prime, $5.00@5.50 for country mess, $10.00@12.50 for repacked mess, $13.75@14.00 for extra mess. Dressed hogs are easier. Sales at 4c for western, 4¾@4¾c for city. Prime mess beef and beef hams inactive. Cut meats dull and nominally unchanged. Shoulders 4@4¾c, hams 5¼@6¾c. Bacon sides continue in good demand at very full prices. Sales 1800 boxes at 6¾@6¾c for Cumberland cut middles, 6¾@6¾c for city do, 7c for long ribbed do, 7¾@8c for long clear do, the latter price for very choice. Lard opened steady with good inquiry and closed a shade firmer. Sales 800 brls at 7¾@8¾c, and 500 kegs at 9c. Butter selling at 11@15c for Ohio, 15@20c for state. Cheese quiet and steady at 5¾@7c.

Groceries—Sugar—Raw very firm. Sales 500 hhds Cuba at 8@8½c; a small lot of refined at 7¼c; 23 hhds Barbadoes at 8¼c; 120 boxes Havana, part at 8¾@8c and 650 bags Manilla at 7¼c. Molasses quiet and unchanged.

Stocks—Better, with only moderate business. Chi & R I 53¾; Mil & P du C 19¾; Gal & Chi 66¾; Mil & P du C 1st pfd 69; M S gtd 41¾; M C 49¾; Har pfd 30¾; Harl 11¾; Mil & P du C 1st b 88; Pac Mail 95¾; N Y C 81¾; Erie 34; do pfd 55¾; La 6s 60; Cal 7s 77; Ill war loan 77; Mich 6s 75; Ill canal regtd bonds '60, 77; Ill C bonds '60, 77; Mo 6s 41¾; U S 6s '67, 88.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock..........Curtain rises at 7½.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 10th, BENEFIT of the great tragic actor,

MR. PROCTOR,

Who will appear in his powerful personation of THE JIBBENAINOSAY, in the wild and stirring drama of

Nick of the Woods,

Supported by Mr. Vicker, as Roaring Ralph; Miss Hosmer, as Telle Doe; Mr. Myers, as Roland Forrester, and the entire company.

The drama has proved one of the most popular ever presented to the American public, having been performed, when originally produced, in New York, by Mr. Proctor,

OVER THREE HUNDRED NIGHTS.

It will be presented with all its scenic effects, thrilling incidents, impressive tableaux and characteristic music.

GRAND DANCE..........Miss Jennie Hight.

To conclude with the petit comedy of

A REGULAR FIX.

Hugh De Brass..........Mr. Myers.

BAYARD TAYLOR WILL LECTURE AT METROPOLITAN HALL, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 15th, at 7½ o'clock. SUBJECT: THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, SOCIALLY AND POLITICALLY. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door. ja8-x239-1w

BRYAN HALL, FOR ONE WEEK. **ROBERT HELLER,** MAGIC, MUSIC, MYSTERY SECOND SIGHT. Admittance—50 cents. Children 25 cents. A Grand Matinee, for Schools, Families and Children, on Saturday at 2½ P. M. ja7x232-1w

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL —OF— CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M., Will be held at the Tremont House on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23d, A. L. 5862, A. D. 1862. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: W. M. EGAN, A. M. BENNETT, G. H. GIBSON. MASTERS OF CEREMONIES: A. E. CUTLER, J. D. PERKINS, A. G. GRAY, A. C. CLARK, J. C. CRANE, H. M. STANSELL, JUSTUS HUMPHREY, IRA GODDARD. Tickets $3. To be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House. ja8-x235-2w

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. R. WESTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools and Private Families to give instructions in the above polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Root & Cady's Music Store. de31-h819-1m

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER, And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country, testify that in respect to SOUND AND VENTILATION It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address E. W. BOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. no23-h63-2m

For the Army.

WANTED FOR THE REGULAR Army, Eighteenth Infantry Rifles, ABLE-BODIED MEN, For three years. Good pay, Board, Clothing and Medical attendance provided. Pay from $13 TO $21 PER MONTH. Promotions to be made from the RANKS. Nineteen Companies of this Regiment are now full and in the field. Apply to Head Quarters, No. 64 South Clark street, opposite Briggs House, under Sherman House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. A., Recruiting Officer. de23-h816-1m

Lottery.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, Conducted by the Spanish Government. In drawing of Dec. 17th, 1861, No. 11,254 drew $100,000; No. 25,234 drew $50,000; No. 9,283 drew $25,000; No. 6,812 drew $16,000; No. 9,012 drew $10,000; being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street N. Y. ja8-h136-1w

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established on the Eastern system. No girl sent from the office to any family unless she can give satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties desiring help will please apply at 163 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2343. de8-h597-6w

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3096. [illegible]

General Notices.

TO THE UNKNOWN OWNERS of Sub Lot 9, in Lot 8, Block 81, School Section.—Take notice that on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1859, I purchased Sub Lot 9, in Lot 8, Block No. 81, School Section Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, with the buildings, if any, situated thereon, at a sale of Lots and Lands (held in pursuance of law) for Taxes and Cost due the City of Chicago, for general and special purposes, for the Municipal year A. D. 1858, and that the time of redemption thereof will expire on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1862. [Signed] L. C. PAINE FREER. Chicago, Jan. 7th, 1862. ja8-h238-3t

ARMY.—Hardee's Patent Combined ARMY KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON. The cheapest, best, most compact and durable article in use. Fully adapted to the wants of Soldiers. For sale by Hardware dealers generally. RUSSELL & ERWIN Manufacturing Company, Sole Manufacturers, 87 Beekman street, New York. ja4-h185-6t

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—As Thomas R. Wood & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 175 Randolph street Chicago. ja3-h61-1y

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—At MacNeill's, 129 South Clark St. Just received, Black Velvet Ribbons, very cheap. Ladies Skating Caps, 50 cents, worth $1.25; Childrens very handsome Caps, 50 cents; Ladies Undershirts, superior, 75 cents; French Working Cotton, 12 cents a dozen; 25 spring Hoop Skirts, $1.00; Balmoral Hoop Skirts, 25 cents; Fleece lined Stockings, 30 cents; Misses ribbed Merino Hose, only 15 cents. ja3-h231-1w

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of **Lloyd's Great Military Maps** —AT— MANUFACTURERS PRICES. Agents, male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States, five feet square, worth $10—price 25 cents. Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only Map used by Gen. McClellan—price 25 cents. Lloyd's official Steel Plate Map of Missouri—worth $5—price 25 cents. Lloyd's $3 Railroad Map of America—250,000 copies of which have already been sold—price 25 cents. Any one ordering either of these Maps can have their money returned if not satisfied. Maps sent any where on receipt of price and two cents in stamps to pay postage. Address J. DIXON, Jr., P. O. Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers Agent. P. O. Box 3888.

Agents will be supplied at large discounts. Maps warranted. Send $1.00 for sample.

All communications requiring an answer must enclose stamp. Lloyd's Maps are in German, French, Spanish and Italian, and can be sent to foreign countries at newspaper postage.

Evidence of the Correctness of Lloyd's Map:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Dec. 11th, 1861.

J. Dixon, Jr., Chicago, Ill.:

Sir:—I return you my thanks for a copy of "Lloyd's Great Military Map of the Fifteen Southern States." It is undoubtedly a very valuable publication, being accurate and useful. I think very highly of it. I remain, very respectfully, RICHARD YATES, Gov. de9-h794-6w

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—Either for a Stock of Merchandise or Chicago City Property, one of the MOST CHARMING COUNTRY SEATS, Of ten acres of land, with well grown and finely cultivated Shrubbery. On which is a two-story Brick House, with a good cellar under the same, three fine rooms on the first floor, five sleeping rooms, kitchen, washroom, wood house, servant rooms, carriage house, barn and tenant house.

There is also a hot grapery, containing a hundred bearing vines, of all the choicest varieties, producing the past season over two thousand pounds of grapes. On the premises are five hundred bearing Pear Trees about one hundred Apple Trees [illegible], one acre of White, Red and Black Raspberry Bushes, finely cultivated and prolific bearers; from one to two hundred Lawton Blackberry Bushes; about a quarter of an acre of fine Strawberry Plants; Hot Bed and Asparagus Bed, with plenty of ground for vegetable culture, and pasturage sufficient for two cows.

It is one of the very finest locations in the West, having the advantages of good Schools, Churches, and good society. Readily reached by a railroad. [illegible] Parties desiring to [illegible] address [illegible] Chicago Post Office, will receive attention.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

FOR 1862.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

50 bales Stark Sheeting,		15¼
50 " Appleton "		15¼
100 " India Head Sheetings,		15¼
50 cases Philip Allen & Sons' Print,		12¼
75 " American Print Works' "		12¼
50 " Merrimac Prints,		12¼

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26 " "

RETAIL

DRY GOODS,

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

NEW STYLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

COTTON GOODS

At Low Prices.

Having made large purchases of Cotton Goods before the late advance in prices, I am prepared to sell much lower than others in this market.

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Goods,

Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

[no28-g83-1y]

Safes.

THE RECENT FIRE IN BROADWAY. BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG STORE. Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.: Gentlemen:—The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some years ago, has just been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co's Drug Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 3d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for paper and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored below caused the fire to make a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers were in the Safe. The safe stood on the second floor in the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar, where it lay [illegible] until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of one hundred and thirteen hours, or nearly five days. We are happy to find that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and are in perfect order. [illegible] We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use. EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER. New York, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, fitted with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, of crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street. ja1-h135-1y

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, NO. 35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Meeting of Stockholders.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, will be held at their office in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, January 8th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of five Directors, and other business. de31-h119-3t H. W. ZIMMERMAN, Secy.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, January 6th, 1862. Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held in Chicago at the Office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 4th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other matters as may be presented. A. S. DOWNS, Secretary. ja8-h30-1d

Marriage Cards.

THE WASHINGTON CALLING CARD—Latest style, Ivory Surface, to be had at the MARRIAGE CARD DEPOSITORY, 90 Washington Street. On sale, also, a superb lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CARD CASES, a rich assortment of Christmas and New Year's Gifts, WEDDING PRESENTS, FINE POCKET CUTLERY, &c. Call at WHITE'S and you will be suited. de21-x-3t-1w

Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, Take this method of informing their Patients and those desirous of consulting them in this part of the country, that they have opened a Branch Office, at No. 11 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO, Under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Special attention will be given to all diseases or affections of the THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART, To which branch of the profession the Drs. Hunter have for many years devoted themselves exclusively. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Chicago Office, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue. New York Office, No. 97 East 12th street. ja8-h219-1w

To Exchange.

TO EXCHANGE—An Improved Farm in a flourishing village on a leading railroad, sixty miles from Chicago, for a House and Lot, in a good location in Chicago. Address "W.," Post Office Box 1199, Chicago, Ill.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS TO EXCHANGE.—The subscriber, contemplating making Chicago his home, would like to exchange valuable paying property in Cincinnati and New York for Chicago property. Address with full description and conditions, which will be received in confidence, JOHN F. JENKINS, care Post Office Box 2694, Cincinnati.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A Lot and Brick House in the City of Chicago, being excellent for a [illegible] formerly rented by [illegible] per annum, and valued at [illegible] for an Improved Illinois Farm, south of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. [illegible] Post Office Box 2673, Chicago.

Banks.

THE BILLS OF THE Bank of Clifton, Canada, Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Clark street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—The genuine bills are very finely engraved, George and Dragon. Signed James Brown, [illegible]

NOTICE.—We are paying out the circulation of the WEARE BANK, N. H., And will redeem it at our office, No. 12 South Wells street, in New York Exchange, at par, or Gold at the regular rates. We refer to [illegible] Chicago, Dec. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

☞ Important financial schemes are being discussed between the House Committee on Ways and Means and a delegation of New York bankers. See our Washington dispatches.

☞ The Senate did a good thing yesterday, when it struck from the rolls the names of the two Missouri Senators, Polk and Johnson—and prepared the way for better men to come in. Both the old Senators are now with the Confederates, and not even Mr. Bayard had any objection to make to their expulsion.

PORT ROYAL SHERMAN.

THE CAIRO EXPEDITION.

"All aboard," is the word at Cairo; the expedition so long promised will to-day, wind and weather permitting, will rendezvous at Paducah, and thence proceed, it is said, up the Tennessee ... some sixty-five miles to Fort Henry ... the State line, a rebel work ... some dozen guns of large caliber ...

GEN. SIGEL'S RESIGNATION.

Michigan State Lands.